The New-York Times.

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GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of the Late Advance on Richmond.

Great Panic in the Rebel Capital.

The City Stripped of Troops to Reinforce Lee.

Armed Citizens Stand Guard Over the Prisoners.

Consternation and Confusion of a Midnight Alarm.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Baltimore *American*, from Mr. C. C. FULTON, who is at City Point, says:

The rebel flag of truce steamer *Shultz*, with Commissioner OULD and Capt. HATCH, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point.

Two citizen prisoners, brought down by the *Shultz* were sent on board the *New-York*. They were both Marylanders; one of them, Mr. A. BRENGLE, of Frederick, Md., was captured at Middletown on the 20th of June last, whilst acting as volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and the other, GEORGE W. LANGLEY, of Baltimore County, was captured whilst driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission, near Chancellorsville, on the 27th of November. They were released through the intercession of the Rev. Mr. PETRIKEN.

They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent was in a state of the most feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, on Sunday afternoon.

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "To arms! to arms! the Yankees are coming! the Yankees are coming!"

During the remainder of the night there was an intense commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions.

Cannon were hauled through the streets; women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday there was no abatement in the excitement. The Guards were all marched out of the city to defences, and the armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this excitement, became intense.

It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees.

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning, and at about 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the truce-boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury.

The prisoners left in a scene of the greatest turmoil and confusion, such as they had never before witnessed in the city.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have little difficulty in entering the city and liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of four or five thousand, had been sent off to join LEE's army with great dispatch—the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Gen. MEADE. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement, on Sunday, intelligence was received that Gen. MEADE had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers, with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and had abandoned the attack.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

RICHMOND THREATENED BY THE ENEMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

Some days ago a report was obtained by the authorities here from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed designs of the enemy. At 9 o'clock Saturday night, a force of the enemy, numbers not known, but consisting of cavalry with some artillery, made a demonstration at Bottom's Bridge, and drove in our pickets. This news was not generally communicated to the public until Sunday morning; the first signal of excitement being the tap of the alarm-bell, which readily summoned the second-class militia and the local forces in Capitol-square, and at other places of rendezvous. A dispatch was also received early yesterday morning from Gen. WADE HAMPTON, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the enemy was threatening an advance. A train was dispatched to his relief. In the meantime, out of the excitement in Richmond had been suddenly produced the most wild and extravagant rumors, the enumeration of which would be idle and tedious. In the progress of the day these reports assumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy made another demonstration on Col. SUMNER'S lines yesterday morning, and, in this instance, were repulsed, some two or three companies being engaged on our side. The force of the enemy was not uncovered, but as far as it could be perceived consisted of five regiments, mostly cavalry; it being doubtful, of course, whether they were only an advance guard or the entire force. It was not thought necessary to move the local forces beyond the city fortifications; and the disposition of other troops was made to hold the enemy in check. Lieut.-Gen. HOOD was assigned to the command of the defensive forces, and took the field at an early hour yesterday.

LATER.

After their demonstration in the morning at Bottom's bridge, the enemy, or a considerable detachment of his cavalry, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, and attempted to ford the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, or what is more commonly known as McClellan's Bridge; evidently intending to get in our rear. They found it impossible to ford the Chickahominy here, on account of the large amount of felled timber in the swamp. After an ineffectual attempt to get through the swamp they retired in the direction of Talleysville, which is about eight miles from Bottom's Bridge.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon information was brought in by our scouts that a large force of the enemy, which had been massed at Barkamsville in the morning, had moved forward to Talleysville, and was then advancing. The entire force of the enemy is distinctly stated as follows: 3 brigades of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. This is reliable.

It is probable that the demonstration of the enemy yesterday was merely intended as a reconnoissance, and is preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers which preclude the idea that he only meditates a raid.

We have no report of any casualties in the fire at Bottom's Bridge. But it is supposed that we used our artillery with effect. After the enemy abandoned his position, there were found nine dead horses, six Yankee caps and a fresh grave.

ONE HUNDREDTH ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning, the signal was unexpectedly given for the assembling of the forces intended for "Local Defence," and soon hundreds of men, armed and equipped, were seen hurrying towards the City Hall, the appointed place of rendezvous. It was evident that the Yankees had commenced their one hundredth "On to Richmond." On inquiring into the cause of the alarm, we learned that the enemy had, at an early hour, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, twelve miles east of Richmond, with the intention of crossing the Chickahominy at McClellan's Bridge, but finding that mode of procedure impracticable, they recrossed the railroad track, and passed the Chickahominy below White Oak Swamp, which is about three miles southeast of the railroad. They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property or the railroad, so far as heard from. Report gave their numbers at over 6,000 men. They may have had half of that number.

Of the disposition made on our part to receive the raiders it is useless to speak. Subsequent information, received late yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at twelve guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry. They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. HUNTON'S men, and very soon afterward decamped in the direction of Williamsburgh, from which they advanced. If their object was to create a diversion, make a raid *a la* Brandon, or get up a scare in Richmond, they signally failed. The forces for local defence are under marching orders. *The Yankees, some 800 of whom are encamped on Belle Isle, could not restrain the exhibition of their diabolical joy on hearing the alarm-bell ringing.* The City Battalion were marched to the island, when the manifestations ceased.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movement Across the Rapidan—The Third Cavalry Division—What Citizens Say—The Skirmish at Morton's Ford—List of Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

Early this morning all of our troops across the Rapidan—having received orders to do so during the night—recrossed to this side and remained near the river until night fall, when the different commands marched to their old camping ground.

In my last letter I left Gen. KILPATRICK'S Cavalry, the Third Division, across the Rapidan. Yesterday afternoon Col. ALGER, with the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and accompanied by Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff, moved up to Locust Grove, or Robertson's Tavern, and to the vicinity of Mine Run, without, however, encountering any force of the enemy. A few straggling troops were seen, but they got away as fast as possible. The order to fall back having been received during the night, early this morning all of the division except one battalion recrossed the river at Culpepper Ford.

It having been ascertained that the pickets on the Rapidan had no reserves, Major COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, with about one hundred men, was sent up the right bank of the river to capture, if possible, some of the isolated pickets; but little was accomplished, however, only five or six men being captured, as the enemy kept a sharp lookout, and skedaddled without attempting to check the progress of the small invading force. Major COOK finally recrossed the river, joined the division, and the whole command returned to camp.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the main body of LEE'S army is still between Verdierville and Orange Court-House. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines, say that LEE expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the 1st of March, or soon after, which will swell his force to between 80,000 and 90,000 men. All business is to be suspended to fill up the army, and from 15,000 to 20,000 mechanics now in Richmond will be forced to shoulder a musket and take part in what the rebel leaders expect—the final struggle. HAMPTON'S Cavalry is located at Spottsylvania and Fredericksburgh, and is picketing and patroling the Rapidan from near Morton's Ford to the Rappahannock, and the latter river from the Rapidan to below Fredericksburgh. One half of his men are dismounted, but notwithstanding this, they all have to perform regular tours duty—often twenty-three miles away from any support. One of the soldiers captured tells a doleful tale of their hardships. He represents that when detailed for duty at a distant picket station, men are told their rations will be sent to them, but this is only a subterfuge to get rid of the men, who have to subsist upon what they can obtain from the half-starved families residing near the post of duty, for the provisions are never forwarded. The rebels are busily engaged in preparing for extensive operations in the Spring. All the saw-mills near Mine Run and Orange Court-House are now brought into requisition to supply plank for three military roads now being built by the soldiers—one on the Orange Pike, relaying the old plank-road, and constructing a new plank-road between the two named. Having no horses for the work, several thousand soldiers are constantly employed in carrying plank from the different saw-mills to the point where wanted. Planks have been laid already for five miles, on each of these roads.

The rebel cavalry is said to be in a worse condition than ever before; but in regard to this, as to other matters, the enemy are straining every nerve to put an effective force in the field by Spring. To this end, ten men out of every hundred in HAMPTON'S command have been sent home on 30 days' furlough to enable them to obtain horses. The Conscription Act is being everywhere thoroughly enforced; indeed, the enrolling officers are not very particular about the letter of the law—but they act up to its spirit, and notify persons who are legally exempt, if within a few months they would be liable to perform military duty. Four young men of this kind, who had been officially notified that they would be old enough to enter the service *by the 1st of March next*, left their homes with our troops, rather than serve in the ranks of the rebel army.

The scouting business seems to have been brought to a high state of perfection by the rebels. Citizens tell us that the First Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry and the First Georgia Cavalry, have been detailed for the purpose, and are now acting as scouts within our lines; that they have their friends and regular places of rendezvous where they meet to consult and cooperate, as may seem best, in large or small parties. Private letters captured yesterday contain statements indicating the existence of this scouting system. Until within two weeks, however, any person could, it is said, go upon an independent scout through our lines. Now, however, no one can leave the rebel lines without a pass, signed by Gen. YOUNG, because many soldiers took this means to desert.

E. A. PAUL.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Quiet has been restored on the Rapidan since the return of our forces. A regiment of rebel infantry, yesterday, threw up a range of rifle-pits opposite Morton's Ford, and a longer line of breastworks within musket shot to the rear.

The number of prisoners taken during the last reconnoisance, does not exceed fifty.

Capt. JOHN R. CASEY, Commissary at headquarters, and his wife, gave a large party last night, which was fully attended by a select company of officers and their ladies.

Among the refugees recently arrived in camp are several ladies, who made their escape from rebeldom amid many dangers and privations."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters at Newbern.

Why the Demonstration Upon the City Was Abandoned.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday Feb. 5—P. M.

Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army have been coming into the city since yesterday morning.

They report that the rebel General PICKETT informed his command, consisting of 15,000 men, that there were but 2,000 Union soldiers in Newbern, and that he intended to take the city by a night assault.

The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the enemy cut our communications with that point, together with the arming of the firemen and citizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a match for them; hence their failure to make the assault.

The enemy have fallen back to Kinston.

The town of Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult., accidentally.

W. MCBRIDE and CALVIN COX, citizens of Norfolk, were committed to jail yesterday, by Capt. MORRY, charged with communicating information to the enemy leading to the disaster at Smithfield.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS FOR NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to the petitions on his desk from one hundred thousand six hundred and ninety-eight citizens, male and female, over eighteen years of age, in the various States, praying Congress to pass an act for the speedy emancipation of persons of African descent. He said these petitions were too bulky for him or the pages to carry up, but he would desire to present them collectively as an illustration of the motto on our United States coins, *E pluribus unum*. These petitions only presented the feelings of the hearts of these persons that Slavery was the guilty origin of this war, and if continued would always be hurtful to the national welfare; and as a consequence the hideous monster should at once be destroyed. To Congress, under the Constitution, was committed the powers of the ancient Roman dictators to see that the Republic received no detriment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that the intention of the Senator in introducing these resolutions evidently was to affect the action of Congress. This large number of signers would be paraded in the newspapers as an evidence that Congress was disposed to listen to popular appeals. He recollected that when, three years ago, a Senator from New-York, now in the Cabinet, presented numerously signed petitions, and a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) a petition signed by 17,500 citizens of Massachusetts, calling upon the majority in that Congress to pass measures to prevent civil war, they were scouted and spurned and a deaf ear was turned to them. Now, this petition was presented as the voice of the country. It ill became those, who would not regard the voice of the country for the passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions, to present petitions like those now before them.

Mr. HALE said those resolutions were not adopted, because the party with which the Senator from Delaware acted refused to vote upon them.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that on the amendments of Mr. CRITTENDEN every member of the dominant party voted for taking them up. On one occasion, when the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) moved a substitute, several members of the Senate wrongfully, as he thought, refused to vote.

Mr. WILSON rose to correct the statement of Mr. SAULSBURY. The proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN was to recognize Slavery south of 36° 30', and forbidding the abolition of Slavery in the National Capital without the consent of the slavemongers of Virginia, and to take away the rights of colored citizens of the Free States. He called it the most wicked, devilish proposition ever proposed on earth, revolting to any one professing the love of God or man.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was not possible to make the American people believe that JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN, of world-wide fame, had presented a proposition unbecoming the character of a Christian gentleman and statesman. He believed that if the propositions of the deceased Senator had been adopted, civil war would have been averted.

Mr. POWELL thought the remarks of Mr. WILSON reflected severely upon Mr. CRITTENDEN. The proposition rejected by the Republican party was eminently wise and just, and nothing that could come from the Senator from Massachusetts would effect the character of their author. The Republican party were alone responsible for the rejection of this proposition to avert civil war. He considered the present an atrocious assault upon the memory of one of the purest statesmen the world ever saw.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed any purpose to cast reflections upon the memory of the deceased Senator. He entertained a sincere regard for his life and memory. He criticised his proposition as he would that of any other man, because he regarded it as against humanity and Christian civilization.

Mr. SUMNER said that while the Crittenden propositions favored the crime of human Slavery, the petitions he presented to-day favored human freedom. Of this there could be no doubt.

Mr. JOHNSON said, whatever might have been the cause of the present unhappy troubles, we should devise every proper method to get out of them. Delays were dangerous. He deprecated the spirit in which this discussion was conducted. Whether those who supported the Crittenden proposition had done wrong was between them and Heaven, and it might be found hereafter that those who had supported them stood an equal chance before the bar of Heaven with those who opposed them. The Father of his Country held slaves in bondage at the time of his death. Does the Senator from Massachusetts suppose that his chance for mercy will be superior to that of the Father of his Country?

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Father of his Country would appear before Heaven's bar as the emancipator of his slaves.

Mr. CONNESS said that if the Republican party prevented the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, he honored them for it. Leaving Slavery out of the question, they were introduced at a time when a traitor Cabinet and President were organizing rebellion. He thanked God that the time had come, and that we were the ministers to relieve the country of the crime and treason conjoined in African Slavery.

The petitions were referred.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALCY—AMENDMENTS REPORTED TO THE BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, with amendments striking out the clause making the said officer Commander-in-Chief, and the clause recommending Gen. GRANT for the position.

SPECULATION IN SPECIE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill forbidding the speculation in gold, silver and foreign exchange. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PRESCRIBING THE MODE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. POWELL proposed an amendment of the Constitution, giving each State as many presidential electors as it has millions of population, and dividing the States into electoral districts, and also dividing the electoral college by lot into six classes, each class to choose one from the succeeding six, and from the six so chosen two to be selected by lot, the first to be President, and the second Vice-President; the college to be dissolved, if at the end of twenty-four hours from its organization it fails to elect these officers, the electors to take the oath to support the Constitution and not aid any political party. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ACTING-ASSISTANT NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill transferring Acting-Assistant Paymasters in the navy to the regular naval service, on their undergoing the regular examination. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRICTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill for establishing additional districts in New-York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill is the same as the House bill introduced by Mr. DIXON, to make the Southern District consist of the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland and Westchester. The Western District embraces Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Chenango and Broome, and the counties west of them. The remainder are in the Eastern District.

RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL CALLED FOR.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a resolution calling for a record of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the City of New-York for the trial of Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER, U. S. V.

THE PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Senate proceeded to the bill for the promotion of enlistments.

After a short colloquy between Messrs. SHERMAN and RICHARDSON, the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the examination of certain army officers. Passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior Railroad, and providing for its use by the United States free of charge.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Louisiana election case.

Mr. FIELD, of Louisiana, resumed his remarks from a former day in his own behalf to a seat.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called the attention of Mr. FIELD to a publication in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of May, 1862, in which it was said that some persons had slandered Mr. FIELD by saying that he went on board of an Yankee gunboat, under Admiral FARRAGUT, but that it was known that his (FIELD'S) loyalty to the South forbade such an imputation.

Mr. FIELD asked who was the author of the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. STEVENS replied it was Major-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. FIELD said that so far as his loyalty was concerned, the charge was wholly untrue.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that letters were here from a man well known to this House, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, who says, although he differs from Mr. FIELD, he takes pleasure in certifying to his (FIELD'S) loyalty. Mr. DAWES added: "Mr. FIELD does not believe that Louisiana is a foreign nation, and not to be retained as a State of the Union."

Mr. STEVENS said that Mr. DAWES' remarks were a very poor answer to his (STEVEN'S) question.

Mr. FIELD thanked Mr. DAWES for his statement He (FIELD) was prepared here and elsewhere to vindicate his loyalty. Some persons may have communicated with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) aspersing his (FIELD'S) loyalty, because he did not ascribe to the doctrine of a portion of the people who were opposed to his election, on the ground that Louisiana being out of the Union, he (FIELD) was here without a constituency. Louisiana, he remarked, would have been here with her Senators and Representatives a year ago, if the loyal people of the State could have had their own way. What Arkansas has done toward resuming her place in the Union, was done independent of military authority, and was approved or sanctioned to some extent by the President. Mr. FIELD then proceeded to show, contrary to the report of the Committee on Elections, that he has a constituency. The question of Slavery was never in his way. He had a few slaves, but if he had had a thousand he would not have hesitated to sacrifice them on the altar of his country's good, before any star should be blotted from our brilliant galaxy. He would never let the soil of Louisiana be again polluted by the footprints of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, or any of their fraternity, so long as he could raise his voice against it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he had received letters from a gentleman in New-Orleans, stating that Mr. FIELD was one of the most loyal men of Louisiana, ever true to his flag and country, and that Mr. FIELD had been commended to him for his patriotism and devotion to the country.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) spoke about his (DEMING'S) military experience in New-Orleans, and of his acquaintance with Mr. FIELD in that city, saying that Mr. FIELD was an exemplar of loyalty and faithful among the faithless.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) member of the Committee on Elections, said that he could not conscientiously recommend that Mr. FIELD be admitted to membership, because the gentleman had not a sufficient constituency. He expressed his disapproval of the conduct of Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Governor, who although he permitted an election in 1862, refused to allow one in 1863. This was because that Governor had become a convert to the new and pernicious doctrine, that by reason of the rebellion the relations of Louisiana to the Union had been changed, and that she stood in the attitude of a conquered province. He (GANSON) had always advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, but when the rebellion is suppressed within any State, so that the civil authority resumes its sway, he proposed to treat the people of such States as citizens belonging to the Union, and that whenever they submit to the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, the pending strife ought to stop.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Elections, said it was generally agreed by the committee that Louisiana had never been out of the Union, and that by her own act she could not go out. The simple ground assumed by them was to the effect that there had been no election, the military power having interfered to prevent such an expression on the part of the people as entitled them to a Representative here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, said that, although the committee were not unanimous in the reasons for the report, they agreed in its conclusions. The military power had interfered to such an extent as to deprive nine thousand out of ten thousand of the right of suffrage. He (DAWES) briefly argued to show that Mr. FIELD had neither law nor constituency to sustain him.

The House then adopted the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. FIELD is not entitled to a seat as a Representative in this House of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The yeas and nays on the resolution were refused. The vote by a division was 87 against 14.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill amendatory of the Enrolment Law.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, exempting from the draft clergymen who are not engaged in trade or secular business.

During the debate, Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, saying that "the pestiferous clergymen of the country ought not to be exempted."

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was also opposed to the amendment, but for a different reason. He did not want to put an insult on the patriotism of clergymen.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said that no patriotic clergymen had asked any such exemption. Dr. OLD'S Church will remedy all defects of which his colleague (COX) complained.

Mr. COX resumed, saying the rebellion was fermented by clergymen North and South. His colleague (SPAULDING) was not the man to impugn his (COX'S) loyalty, for he had stood here opposing secession while his colleague (SPAULDING) was singing anthems to JOHN BROWN and plotting sedition and revolution.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) made an earnest appeal not to waste time in personal disputes, but at once to pass the bill before them, as within thirty days the draft is ordered, and we are about to enter upon a campaign the most important and decisive since the rebellion commenced.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that the ministers have not heretofore, and will not in future preach politics. [Laughter.] He said ministers are intermeddlers and stirrers up of strife and mischief, and they ought to go to the war, because they are more fitted for that than for peace.

Mr. KERNAN'S amendment was rejected.

The committee disagreed to an amendment, 70 against 74, that in assigning the quota of troops credit shall be given to States and counties from which men have enlisted in the military organizations of other States for three years or during the war.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, namely: To exempt from draft all who from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity, or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made and failed to end it by negotiation.

The committee rejected this—23 against 103, and refused to strike out the clause which proposes to consolidate the two classes, 45 against 60.

The committee rose without concluding action on the bill, and the House, at half-past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Rebel Raid into Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

About sundown yesterday, from 150 to 200 guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Aubrey, going in the direction of Olathe. Col. FORD, with 350 of the Second Colorado Regiment, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of the result has yet been received.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Failure of the Rebel Campaign in North Carolina.

The Exchange Question Considered in Congress.

THE OUTLAWRY OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Resolutions on the Treatment of Colored Prisoners.

Important Peace Propositions Submitted.

Arrest of Gen. Toombs for Treasonable Language.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, inclusive. They contain much highly interesting matter, but the crowded state of our columns only permits us to allude to the leading features.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEWBERN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

Advices received yesterday from North Carolina were very sanguine of the capture of Newbern, and represented that it had been completely invested by our forces. The report yesterday was that our troops had obtained possession of the outer line of fortifications. Newbern is the key to a large and productive country, in which, even now, vast amounts of provisions are contained. It is also reported to be the rendezvous of a large number of fugitive slaves, and the most important depot of supplies which the enemy has in Eastern North Carolina. *We are sorry to dash the reports which were so freely circulated yesterday of a success at Newbern.* There is no doubt that a dispatch was received yesterday by the Government that *Gen. Pickett had found it necessary to fall back to Kinston, and was then performing that movement.*

Whatever may have been the result of the affair, we are left to conclude that Gen. PICKETT found the enemy's works at Newbern too strong to carry by assault, and has retired; his six brigades of infantry, with artillery and cavalry to match, have turned out to be a successful foraging expedition.

The defences of Newbern are certainly of the most formidable description, and, from what we can learn, are well calculated to withstand the perils of any assault. The town is situated between two rivers, and the strip of land, not more than a mile wide, is said to be traversed by a deep ditch, twenty feet wide, with a gunboat stationed at each of its extremities.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. PICKETT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

KINSTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern with HOKE'S Brigade and a part of CORSE'S and CLINGMAN'S, and some artillery; met the enemy in force, at Batchelor's Creek; killed and wounded about 100 in all, captured 13 officers and 280 prisoners, 14 negroes, 2 rifled pieces and caissons, 300 stand of small arms, 4 ambulances, 3 wagons, 55 animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and 2 flags.

Commander WOOD, Confederate States Navy, captured and destroyed the United States gunboat *Underwriter.*

Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

[Signed) G. E. PICKET,
Major-General Commanding.

The following are the particulars of an affair at Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 2d inst., Gen. MARTIN, with the Seventeenth and Forty-second, and Col. JACKSON'S command from Knoxville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport River.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major-General.

It is probable that the above is only the preliminary affair, and that we may momentarily expect the news that a great battle has been gained in the neighborhood of Newbern.

The following dispatch also was received by the Secretary of the Navy:

KINSTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory:

The force under my command boarded and captured, last night, the United States gunboat *Underwriter*, four guns, ninety men and officers. Her position, within musket range of several strong works, one of which was raking the vessel during the time we had possession, and her not having steam uncaused me to burn her. Our loss is twenty killed and wounded, and four missing. The enemy's unknown.

(Signed) J. TAYLOR WOOD.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 8.

Our army has fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong that it could not be taken without too great a loss.

The negro soldier who shot Col. SHAW was captured, and immediately hanged.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY ACCROSS THE RAPIDAN—HIS PARTIAL REPULSE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

We learn from an officer who reached here yesterday immediately from Gen. LEE'S lines, that on Saturday evening the enemy, in heavy force, crossed the Rapidan at three fords: Morton's, Raccoon, Ford and Barnett's—the last about three miles from Orange Court-house, and the others lower down the river. At two of the fords, Morton's and Barnett's, the enemy was repulsed and driven across the river. At last accounts the enemy was on the other side of the river, except at Barnett's, where firing, yesterday morning, denoted some action. It is supposed that this movement of the enemy is merely intended to engage LEE'S attention, and to cover his movements on the Peninsula.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPIDAN.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7.

The enemy crossed in large force, on Saturday, at Morton's Ford, but, after a sharp contest, were repulsed by Gen. ED. JOHNSON'S Division, and driven back over the river and pursued. Our troops returned this morning. The enemy also attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, but were repulsed by Gen. SCALE'S North Carolina Brigade and LOMAX'S Cavalry. The casualties on our side were slight. The enemy have all retreated.

GEN. ROSSER'S EXPEDITION TO HARDY COUNTY.

[Official Dispatch.]

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 6th, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 30th ultimo, Gen. ROSSER captured a train of ninety-three wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage, on the way from New-Creek to Petersburgh; also 300 mules and twenty prisoners.

The guard of 500 infantry escaped to the mountains.

Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. Information of the advance upon Petersburgh having been received, the garrison evacuated it during the night.

On the 2d instant, Gen. ROSSER destroyed the bridges over Patterson's Creek, and north branch of the Potomac, and canal, and captured 40 prisoners.

Two hundred and seventy prisoners, fifty wagons and teams, twelve hundred cattle and five hundred sheep have been brought off. Gen. ROSSER has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE TREATMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.

The following resolutions were introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives by Mr. CURRY, of Alabama. They refer to one of the most important dissensions of the war, and constitute a document which should be committed to history:

Whereas, by certain joint resolutions passed by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and approved on the 1st of May, 1863, the proclamations issued by the President of the United States, "designed or touching to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct them, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery and bring on servile war in these States," were denounced as inconsistent with the spirit of those usages, which, in modern warfare, prevail among civilized nations, and, therefore, as subject to repression by retaliation, as set forth in said resolutions.

And whereas in the correspondence between the Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, recently submitted to Congress, it appears by letters of Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner of Exchange, dated at Washington on the 25th of December, 1863, information is communicated to the Commissioner of Exchange appointed by this Government, that "until the Southern authorities make some distinct declaration of a purpose to treat colored troops and their officers in the employment of the United States Government, in all respects, according to the laws of war, as applicable to other troops, we cannot recede from the position taken by the Commander-in-Chief, above-referred to;" *this* position being an order suspending the operation of that portion of article four of the cartel, which requires all prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture.

And whereas it is well known, from general orders issued from Washington, as well as from other reliable sources, that the words "colored troops and their officers," used in the said letter, are meant and intended to apply to slaves, the property of the people of these States, that have been seduced, abstracted and impressed into the military service of the United States, and armed for warfare against their masters:

Therefore it is resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That they do adhere to the position that the emancipation of the negro slaves within the Confederate States by the enemy, is not among the acts of legitimate warfare; but it is properly classed by writers on public law, including the more eminent publicists of the United States, among such acts as "putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, or the right to use poisoned weapons or to assassinate."

Resolved, That the pretension of the United States that these States, whenever they may recapture their own slaves, abducted and armed by the enemy, shall deliver them back to the enemy on parole as prisoners of war, is in effect, a demand that this Government shall recognise the rights of the United States to legislate within its limits, and shall aid the United States in giving effect to such legislation; a pretension too monstrous and revolting to be yielded to for a moment, by the Confederate States, and set up by our enemies only to create a pretext for violating the obligations of liberating prisoners of war, in accordance with the terms of the cartel, to which the faith of the Government is pledged.

Resolved, That Congress approves the action of the Executive in refusing to entertain any proposition for treating our own recaptured negroes otherwise than as the property of those from whom they were abducted by the enemy, and to whom the laws require their restoration.

Resolved, That neither these resolutions, nor those passed on the first of May, 1863, are to be so construed as to exclude from treatment as prisoners of war such free colored persons and their officers, as were not resident within the Confederate States at the commencement of the present war.

THE OUTLAWRY OF GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

For several days rumor has asserted that the late secret sessions of the Virginia Legislature had been spent in discussing certain resolutions urging the Confederate Government to recall the outlawry of Butler, in order that an exchange of prisoners may be resumed. We have no means of knowing whether the rumor has any foundation or truth. We hope that the Confederate Government will not allow itself to be influenced in the least by any pressure from outside. The honor of the Government is deeply involved; it has deliberately, and with the universal approbation of its people, and concurrence of all civilized nations, pronounced this miserable and infamous creature to be beyond the pale of military respectability. No action ever taken by the Government has received a heartier and fuller popular approval. The order of the proclamation that any officer capturing BUTLER should forthwith hang him, gives universal satisfaction. The public sentiment of European nations has approved it, and honorable men even in the United States have acknowledged its justice. Why then recall it? Do our prisoners desire it? Will it mitigate their sufferings? No—it will be a useless and ridiculous backdown; injurious to the national character, and presenting us to the world as a vacillating and unstable nation, whose resolutions are changed by adversity, and whose firmness wilts under suffering.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

On yesterday the Legislature consummated "a deed without a name." So far as in it lies the power, it has disgraced the State of Virginia. Do the indorsers of that unqualifiable resolution which was urged through the House of Delegates on the impression produced by its originators that "Government wanted it;" which was laid on the table in the Senate, and finally struggled through yesterday by a majority of one; do they really suppose that such an act as that can be covered up under an order of "secresy?" Do they think that Virginia can be thus stabbed to death "in the dark?" Never! The Legislature may mimic, if it can, the Confederate Representatives; both will get their reward. Every representative body elected by the people is responsible to the people. Hence the people have an *irrefragable right* to know what they do. No resolution of secrecy can deprive them of that right, and in vain will doors be closed, reporters excluded, and even the sworn officers of their own body expelled. Murder will out.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia. The House went into

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 921, 1125, 829, 803, 1205, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1138, 752, 600, 804, 788, 804, 906, 910, 916, 920, 924, 930, 932, 934, 940, 942, 946, 950, 954, 964.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 246, 570, 400, 332, 109, 221, 302, 366, 368, 385 148, 415, 419, 421, 22. *Part II.*—Nos. 205, 192, 287, 372, 391, 394, 403, 404, 405, 412, 416, 418, 383, 180¾, 36.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2815, 3395, 3439, 2635, 2687, 1079, 3373, 2950, 3457, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473. *Part II.*—Nos. 3383, 3160, 2372, 2018, 3444, 3396, 2802, 3456, 3460, 3462, 3464, 3466, 3468, 3470, 3472.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 279, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Guarantee—Contract—Assignment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Garvin and McCunn.

Ronald Macdonald and Charles H. Borher vs. *Charles D. Mathews.*—One F. S. Mathews, brother of the defendant, made a contract in writing to sell and deliver to Lesycraft & Co., or their authorized agents, 500 bbls. prime mess pork, of a specified kind and description, at $15 per barrel, cash on delivery. Indorsed on the contract was a guarantee, subscribed by the defendant, guaranteeing "the faithful fulfillment of the within contract on the part of F. S. Mathews." The pork was to be delivered on Feb. 15, 1860. On February 3, Lesycraft & Co., in consideration of $375, assigned the contract and all their rights to the plaintiffs. On February 15, plaintiffs tendered the price of the pork and demanded a delivery. The seller exhibited three or four barrels, which he stated to be a fair sample of the lot. Four persons, who were sworn as witnesses on the trial, examined this pork and pronounced it to be deficient in many particulars, and, for this reason, plaintiffs declined to receive it, and notified defendant of the non-delivery. The difference between the price of the pork, as contracted for, and the market price on the 15th of February was $1,250, which sum plaintiffs sought to recover. On the trial before Judge Barbour, defendant claimed that the contract was not capable of being assigned so as to be enforced against F. S. Mathews. That there was no evidence of assent on the part of the defendant, and being a guarantor, he could not be held if there had been any alteration in the contract. Justice Barbour overruled these points, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did, assessing their damages at $1,575. Defendant appealed, and after argument on both sides the judgment of the court was affirmed.

Weeks and De Forrest for plaintiffs. Townsend Scudder for defendant.

This Court, by an order made by Judges Daly and Brady, have directed the Clerk not to enter any order the effect of which is to change by rule the practice of the court, unless assented to by a majority of the Judges, such assent to be signified in writing upon the order; also, directing the Clerk not to enter upon the minutes, as an order of the court, any direction or order of a single Judge, unless it relate to some proceeding or action pending before such Judge or in his court.

The court also vacated an order made by Judge Cardozo Feb. 8, in respect to the order of business in the court, such order having been issued by Judge Cardozo without the assent of the majority of the Judges, and without submitting it to all of them, and being in contravention of the established practice and existing rules of the court. d

Warranty—Alleged False Representation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

James Turner and Alfred W. Turner vs. *Lucius B. Squires.*—The plaintiffs in this case purchased of the defendant some time in October, 1862, 700 gallons of oil. When making the purchase the plaintiffs allege that defendant represented to them that the oil was Elain oil, of Philadelphia manufacture, and of the first quality, and that he warranted it to be as represented. They further allege that it was not Elain oil, but was oil of an inferior quality, known as Smith's Brooklyn oil, and not worth twenty-five cents per gallon, whereas they paid 65 cents, believing it to be pure oil, and they claim that defendant falsely and fraudulently represented the quality of the oil to be as he stated it in order to induce them to buy, and they demand $395 damages. The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, except that he sold the oil. Case still on.

Vernam and Cantine for plaintiffs; Mr. Hoxie for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	107⅝	350	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	107⅞	300	do	b10 135⅝
120,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	104⅛	100	do	s10 135⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	98⅜	100	do	b10 136
8,000	N. Y. State 6s	82	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	93¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68¼	500	do	93½
10,000	do	68½	500	do	93¾
1,000	Ste 6s, issued to Pac R	89	500	do	b10 93¾
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56¾	100	do	s10 93¾
2,000	City 6s, Tenn	100¾	500	M. So. & N. I. R. 2d M.	73¾
50,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	10	Panama R.	222
10,000	do	36¼	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	121¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¾	2000	Ill. Cen. R. S.	131
1,500	Ill. Cen. B.	122½	500	do	b15 131¾
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89	200	do	131¾
5,000	U. & N. W. 1st M.	88¾	200	do	b10 131
7,000	U. & N. W. 2d M.	78	400	do	131¼
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	114¾
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	100¾	200	do	b15 115
1,000	do	101	600	do	114¾
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109¾	200	do	s30 114
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	101	200	do	s30 114¼
11	Bank of Commerce	102	500	do	s10 114¼
40,000	Amer. Gold	159⅞	600	do	114¾
45,000	do	159⅝	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	115
400	Canton Co	41¾	1000	do	s60 115
200	do	s30 41¾	100	do	115¼
400	do	b30 41¾	100	do	115⅜
60	do	41	200	do	115⅜
100	do	41¼	100	do	b10 116
400	Cumb. Coal Prf.	55	200	do	b3 116
600	do	55⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137
100	do	55⅜	100	do	s60 136
100	Quick. M. Co	49	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b15 137
300	do	b10 49¼	100	do	s15 137
50	Min. Min. Co	7¾	300	do	138
50	do	7¾	300	do	s30 138
100	Pacific M. S. Co	226	200	do	s10 138
100	do	226¾	100	do	s30 137¾
300	Q'ts Hill G. M. Co.	13¾	200	do	s30 137
400	do	13¾	100	do	s20 137
250	Erie Railway Pr	103¾	250	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	125
100	do	b10 104	50	do	b30 126
100	Mar. Min. Co	33	300	Mil. & P. Du C.	66
400	do	32¾	50	do	65¾
100	do	32	150	do	b10 66¼
100	do	31	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	82
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	63
450	do	134	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	74
800	do	p3c. b10. 134	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	88
150	do	b30 134¾	900	do	b30 88¾
100	do	s30 133¾	100	do	b10 88
1000	Erie R.	s10. 113¾	100	do	s15 87¾
400	do	113¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	b15 66
2550	do	113¾	300	do	b10 66
600	do	b10. 113¾	250	do	66
350	do	b10 113¾	200	do	65
200	do	s15. 113¾	300	do	s60 65
1100	do	s30 113¾	100	do	b10 65
1000	do	s60. 113¾	200	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	83
100	do	s60. 113¾	200	do	b10 83½
3150	do	113¾	100	do	82¾
600	Hud. R. R.	147	500	Chi. & N. W.	50
200	do	146¾	2000	do	s60 49¾
400	do	146¾	500	do	50
200	do	b15. 147	250	do	50¾
600	Harlem R.	103½	100	do	b15 50¾
500	do	103	200	do	50¾
25	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	500	do	50¾
1500	Reading R.	118¾	300	do	b30 51
800	do	118¾	50	Chi. & Alton R.	86
2200	do	119	100	do	86¼
400	do	119¾	100	Ch. & Al. Pr. ex d.	93½
200	do	b30 120	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	42
200	do	b20. 119¾	100	do	42¾
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155	100	do	43

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	108	200	Harlem R.	102¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	107¾	200	do	b10 103
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	104¾	500	do	103
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	98¾	1200	Read. R.	b30. 120
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68¼	1000	do	119¾
30,000	Am. Gold	159¾	600	do	119¾
300	Canton Co	41	1000	do	119
500	do	41¾	200	Mich. Cen.	134¾
50	do	41¾	200	do	s30 134
100	do	b10 41¾	200	do	b10. 134¾
100	do	b30 41¾	200	do	134
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	56	100	do	134¾
1250	do	55	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	93¾
100	do	b10 55¾	500	do	93¾
180	do	b15 56¼	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	138
100	do	s30 55	350	Ill. Cen. R. S.	130¾
400	Quicksil. M. Co.	48	100	do	b15. 130¾
300	do	b30 48¾	500	Cleve. & P. R.	113¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	133¾	400	do	b10. 114
100	do	b30 134	100	do	114¼
100	do	b30. 133¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10. 116
100	do	133¾	400	do	115¾
400	do	133¾	100	do	b10. 115⅝
25	Pacific M. S. S. C.	226	200	do	115¾
1500	Erie R.	113	500	do	115¾
100	do	s30 113¾	100	do	115¾
200	do	113¾	200	do	115¾
300	do	113¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	137
200	do	113¾	400	do	137¼
50	Erie R. Pr.	b30. 104	260	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	66
140	do	103¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	88¼
60	do	103¾	50	do	b30 88¾
200	Hud. R. R.	148¾	100	do	b10 88¾
100	do	b30. 148	100	Chi., & N. W. R.	66
100	do	145¾	400	do	51¾
600	do	b10. 146	1000	do	51¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	b3. 133¾	400	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	b3. 116
200	Erie R. ex-div.	114	100	do	s3. 116
200	do	s3. 114	200	do	b3. 116¼
300	do	b3. 113¾	100	do	116¾
100	do	s3. 113¾	200	do	b3. 116¾
100	do	113¾	600	do	b10. 116¾
100	do	b3. 113¾	300	do	b5. 116¾
100	do	s3. 113¾	200	do	b5. 116¾
100	do	113¾	200	do	b5. 116¾
200	do	b3. 113¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137¾
100	do	c. 113¾	100	do	s3. 137¾
100	do	113¾	100	do	137¾
500	do	113¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	51
200	do	b5 113¾	100	do	50¾
200	do	b5. 113¾	100	do	b15 50¾
200	Hud. R. R.	s3. 146¾	100	do	b3 50¾
100	do	b3 113¾	100	do	b10 51¼
100	do	113¾	100	M. & P. du C. R.	65¾
200	Hud. River R.	s3. 146¾	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	88

PUBLIC BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie R. ex-div.	s3. 114	100	Gal. & C. R.	s3. 116
200	do	s3. 114	200	do	s3. 116¼
300	do	b3. 113¾	100	do	116¾
200	do	s3. 113¾	200	do	b3. 116¾
100	do	113¾	600	do	b10. 116¾
100	do	b3. 113¾	300	do	b5. 116¾
100	do	s3. 113¾	200	do	b5. 116¾
100	do	113¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137¾
100	do	b3. 113¾	100	do	s3. 137¾
100	do	c. 113¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	51
100	do	113¾	100	do	50¾
500	do	113¾	100	do	b15 50¾
200	do	b5 113¾	100	do	b10 51¼
200	do	b5. 113¾	100	M. & P. du C. R.	65¾
200	Hud. River R.	s3. 146¾	100	do	b3 65¾
200	do	s3. 146¾	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	88
400	do	s3. 146¾	100	do	88¼
100	do	146¾	200	do	s3 88¼
100	do	146¾	100	do	88¼
100	do	146¾	100	do	88¼
100	do	146¾	100	do

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 24th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the maneer in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States —150 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—600 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—400 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States —200 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge of United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 600 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 120 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,200 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 800 tons.
Frederick, Md., 15 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at
tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,
———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,
———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. E. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. E. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE

undersigned until Feb 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD,

to be delivered free of charge at Steubenville, O., in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Acting Quartermaster-General.
Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
ALEXANDER COUN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Buildings at Port Royal, S. C.," will be received at this Office until noon on the 22d February, 1864, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship and erecting all the buildings, or any of them, according to plans and specifications, in the Harbor of Port Royal, S. C.

Plans and specifications for these buildings have been deposited with the Commandants of the Navy yards at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, where bidders are referred for information.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to furnish all the materials and perform all the work described, and to complete the buildings in all respects at the points indicated.

Bidders will state the price for all or for either building separately, and name the time in which they will engage to complete the work; and the Bureau retains the right to accept or reject any bid which it shall not consider reasonable.

PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy-yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz.:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News, and *Merrimac*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy-yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland* and not to engage or commence on any other wreck, without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised; also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remains.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material which may be the result of blasting, must be deposited at the Navy-yard at such place or places as the Commandant may designate. And such property, after having been received by the Commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage, for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part, as the department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them from being opened with other letters.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1862.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to the deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund. Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of those places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, inmeum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of —— pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 . (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be of birch, beech or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 6,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 100 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

(No. 107.)
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE

undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Boots—Nos. 9 to 14.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Trowsers for Horsemen.
Trowsers for Footmen.
Blankets—Woolen.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 16th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Feb. 2, 1864.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being a part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861.

The bonds will be for one thousand dollars each, with coupons for seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly, in the City of New-York. No bid will be entertained for less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.

J. OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, Number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered. If deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHEU,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY. } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. C. M. D., U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,

Offer the following Brown-Stone-Front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 38th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., cor. 39d-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 10th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 46th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 8th-av.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable Store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park Lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of Lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Booties, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Great Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.)
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases.
Fifes, B, C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Coat Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "B."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 70.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 80.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 60-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1⅛, ⅝ and ¾ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1⅛, ⅝ and ¾ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1⅛, ⅝ and ¾ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1⅛, ⅝ and ¾ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D'y Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL bedrooms, with a parlor, in a private family, for a party of three grown persons, four children and nurse, in a good location, west side of the City, a private table, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A comfortable and convenient house with necessary outbuildings, with one or more acres of land (plenty of fruit would be desirable), within one or two hours from the City by railroad, near a depot and in the vicinity of good schools. Address K., No. 362 Hudson-st., stating price, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A MEdium sized, first-class modern house, with possession March 1; none but principals need answer; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address HOUSE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE pleasantly located, or a lower part of a medium sized house, with improvements. Address, stating rent, locality, &c., W., Box No. 1581 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE FIRST MAY next, a 3-story building on Bleecker or Bond-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Address, Box No. 4,946 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Parker; style known as "coal-box;" very handsome and nearly new; price $175. Apply at private stable, No. 6 West 24th-st.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 205 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 126th and 127th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 69, 71, 67 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURES, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., Executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES, —HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. —Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864, at the hotel of E. KNIFFEN, (deceased,) Rye Station, on the N. Y. N. H. Railroad, the following property: one store and two lots of ground, now occupied by B. H. W. Wheaton, as store and Post-office; also a lot of ground containing about two acres, with stables and sheds, nearly new, at Rye Station.

JAS. D. HALSTED,
JONA. SNIFFEN,
Executors of estate of E. Kniffen, deceased.

FOR SALE, PRICE $6,500—HOUSE AND lot No. 209 10th-av., 55 feet north of 23d-st., and directly opposite London Terrace. The house is 20 feet front by 40; contains 15 rooms, is furnished with marble mantels, gas, Croton throughout, first-rate range, bath, wash-tubs, &c., and is very conveniently arranged. The walls on first and second stories are nicely painted. Terms very accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 3d-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A new 2-story basement house, containing 12 rooms, with new barn and outhouses, and with or without five acres of land, with a splendid view of Long Island Sound; with excellent water and a variety of fruit; in sight, and a quarter of a mile from the depot, and the cars run by the door. Inquire of H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 34th-st., between Park and Madison avs., No. 25, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT WITH bakery, No. 175 42d-st., west of 11th-av.; house 25 by 42. Also, two houses, 17th-st., Nos. 86 and 88, between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a stable in 18th-st., 22 by 131 feet 6 inches. Inquire of SAMUEL LONGSTREET, No. 132 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWNstone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 135 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BEtween 29th and 30th-sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 65x100 feet, in rear, with 1 or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 17 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SNUG TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling, 20x40 feet; gas, water, &c.; 12 rooms; lot 20x70 feet; good neighborhood; No. 686 Greenwich-st. Price only $4,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars inquire at office North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 33d-st.; size of lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block; house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; three stories and basement, brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. EDWARDS, brown-stone yard, East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—ON STAten Island, situated on the Mill Road, ten minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, containing five rooms, with kitchen attached; a good cellar and half an acre of land, with all kinds of choice fruit; price $1,800. Apply to GEORGE W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c., partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 29 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLINS, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—Two choice lots on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st., and one adjoining on 63d-st.; six lots on 63d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, with all modern improvements, in 24th-st., near 5th-av.; three-story brick house, extension parlor, in East 20th-st., near 2d-av. The owner, D. H. CURTIS, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 17.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWNstone front, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owners, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 73 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 906 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A NEW TWOstory cottage, marble mantles, &c., with five acres of land; river view, good neighborhood, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY BROWNstone front, English basement house and lot on 5th-av., south of 32d-st., in first-rate order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $250 to $400 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better quality and of more than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for real estate in other localities. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE ALAN MEAD, deceased, situated in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 19 miles from Hart's Corners station on the Harlem Railroad, on the road leading from Whiteplains to Bob

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill Treated Ill Thavatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Helvell, or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Trocadero Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Maritana.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The effect of Gen. Butler's demonstration against Richmond is described by two refugees, who arrived at Fortress Monroe from that City yesterday, as having been perfectly fearful. Utter consternation and panic seized upon the people of Richmond, which had been almost denuded of troops to reinforce Lee, who was threatened by Gen. Meade. The citizens stood guard over our prisoners, while the guards went into the fortifications. Our troops on Belle Isle annoyed the rebels very much, by manifestations of joy when the alarm-bell rang.

Advices from Newbern to Feb. 5, left the city perfectly quiet and without apprehension of a renewal of the attack by the rebels. Gen. Pickett with his force of fifteen thousand North Carolinians, expected to find the place garrisoned by only two thousand Union troops. Discovering his mistake, he determined it to be more discreet to retire than to risk a fight.

By the arrival of the steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 22d inst. There was no military news, but the political excitement was strong. Gen. Banks had written an important letter to the Free State General Committee, prescribing the qualifications of voters at the election to be held on the 22d inst. On the evening of the 1st inst, the Free State Nominating Convention met for the purpose of fixing upon candidates for State officers, and that body was divided in its choice for Governor between the Hon. Michael Hahn and Hon. B. F. Flanders. The friends of the former finally placed their candidate in nomination, when the supporters of Mr. Flanders withdrew to another hall, and nominated a separate ticket. The ticket headed by Mr. Hahn is considered, however, to be sure of an election.

By last night's mail we received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8 inclusive. They are filled with highly interesting intelligence concerning affairs in the Confederacy. The late advance on Richmond was certainly betrayed several days in advance by a deserter from our lines, and the rebel authorities were ready to counteract it. The rebel accounts admit that the late raid upon Newbern was a complete failure, and their forces had fallen back, deeming the place too strong to be successfully assaulted. During the fighting it seems that a rebel Colonel was killed by a negro soldier, who was afterward captured and *immediately hung*. The rebels claim to have repulsed the late advance across the Rapidan of a force from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Lee officially telegraphs the results of Rosser's late raid, which was chiefly made for the capture of supplies, in which he claims it was very successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution, by Mr. Jones, directing the Comptroller to lease, at auction, for a term of ten years, all ferries and piers and all real estate yielding no revenue to the City at present. A resolution, by Mr. Eyers, was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the valuation, amount and sources of income and cost of sustaining all the public markets not included in his late communication on the same subject. The Mayor transmitted a communication notifying the board of the Supervisors' request that the Common Council will memorialize Congress for a reimbursement of the moneys advanced in 1861 to equip and arm troops. Mr. Ottiwell thought the Supervisors were rather cool in making such a request. He was certain the Common Council could take care of itself, and did not need to have the mantle of the Supervisors' care thrown over it. Mr. Jones wished to defer action on the subject, and await the resolution from the Council Board directing a memoralization of Congress. Mr. Ottiwell said our Congressmen ought to see that we get our own from the Government, and one of them had already taken earnest steps toward recovering the moneys in question. The communication was laid over. The board concurred to appoint a joint committee of ten to make arrangements for celebrating Washington's Birthday, and adjourned to the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Mayor returned unapproved the resolution to pay the six newspaper bills, of $745 each, for publishing the annual report of the clerk of the board for 1863. He says that to publish the report in more than one paper, or two at the most, was extravagant, and concludes his veto message thus: "I am conscious that in the performance of this act I shall not secure the friendship of the parties interested, and shall lose that editorial support so necessary to a public functionary who is determined to do his duty to the community." The annual report of the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings for 1863 was presented and laid over to be printed. Its most important items are that 1,247 new buildings were commenced last year, of which 1,132 were of brick, stone or iron, and 315 of wood, and 976 of the whole number were completed. During the eight months in 1862 the Unsafe Building Act was in force, only 539 buildings were commenced in the City. The Volunteer Committee presented a new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Ordinance, which was adopted forthwith, and in five minutes afterward had received the sanction of the Mayor. This rapid action was warranted by the fact of the bill to legalize the loan having received the Governor's signature a few hours before. The committee also presented a report relative to the City quota and recruiting. Under the last call of the President (estimated to be for 200,000 men) our quota is put down at 12,000, and under the previous call for 300,000 men, 18,000, including fifty per cent. for deficiencies; deduct this per-centage and our actual quota is 20,000; against this the Substitute and Relief Committee furnished 1,961, (including 102 whose commutation was paid,) and to the 8th instant, as a Recruiting Committee, they have furnished 4,693 volunteers, and paid 1,189 reenlisted men, making a total of 7,843; add 2,500 obtained by draft, and the total is increased to 10,343 men furnished and accounted for on the full quota up to the close of last month. From that time to March 1st—a period of twenty-five days—when the national bounties will cease, the committee estimate that they will enlist 160 men a day, which, added to the previous total, gives a grand total of 14,093, leaving 5,907 and fifty per cent. in addition to be drafted for. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Live Stock markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, the receipts being 4,352 cattle, 496 calves, 11,132 sheep, and 5,377 hogs, which is an aggregate of 15,000 head less than last week. Clear, cool weather increases the demand, and but for the large stock last week, there would be a dearth now. As it is, the supply is inadequate, and all meat animals are selling at advanced rates. Beef Cattle were nearly all sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday at ¼c. ℔ lb. above the prices of last week, the average of all kinds being about 10¾c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight.....Sheep are selling well at 7½c. @8c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good lots, and 7c. for thin sheep.....Live hogs sell quickly at much higher rates, fat corn-fed stock bringing 8¼c.@ 8½c. ℔ lb, live weight.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Oats favored sellers. Corn was much cheaper. Provisions were in good request; hog products were advancing. Sugars, Tallow, Tobacco, Hops, Spelter, Wool and Leather were pretty actively sought after. Cotton and Whisky were depressed and declining. Freights were brisker.

Money worked easy yesterday. Gold, 153½; Exchange, 174¼@174¾ ℔ cent. Stocks buoyant.

Are Negro Soldiers Southern "Deserters?"

It seems from the debates in the rebel Congress on the proposed amendment to the Act of last session condemning our captured negro soldiers to Slavery, that the Confederates hope, by creating a distinction between free negroes enlisted at the North and negro slaves enlisted at the South, and then persisting stoutly, to force us into an arrangement for a general exchange on their own terms. They are evidently under the impression that we can be induced to enter into a compromise by which, on having the Northern negroes duly exchanged, the Southern negroes shall be left to their fate—that is, remanded to Slavery. And this expectation is, doubtless, strengthened by the speeches of Democratic politicians, and the articles of Democratic newspapers at the North. These latter are even more anxious to get us to abandon the negroes than to secure the release of the white prisoners, as the release of the whites would be simply a gain for humanity, while the abandonment of the blacks would be a precedent that would upset the whole policy of negro enlistment.

In support of this they use two arguments, one of which—the worthlessness of negroes as compared to white men—is hardly worth discussing; but the other—that the Confederacy has, by the laws of war, a right to detain and punish its slaves taken in arms against it—on which the Copperhead organs have always relied—is entitled to more attention. On this theory, the South having been recognized as a belligerent by the United States, as well as by foreign nations, we are bound to concede to it the same authority over its deserters, mutineers, or traitors, as any other Power with which we might be at war. By the laws of war, deserters may, if captured in arms against the Power to which their allegiance is due, be dealt with in any manner that their captors may see fit; negro slaves flying into our lines and enlisting in our service stand, we are told, in the position of deserters. They owe to their masters allegiance of a much stronger kind than a soldier ever owes to his Government, inasmuch as their masters own them. The Constitution recognizes this allegiance as binding; and as we acknowledge their masters to be a belligerent Power, the slaves are, if caught in our service, liable to any punishment, from hanging to "paddling," that the Confederate authorities may see fit to inflict upon them, and we have no right even to remonstrate in their behalf.

The nature of belligerent rights has been so much discussed on both sides of the water, since this war began, that it seems almost absurd to say anything further on the subject. But these doubts about the status of the negro troops, and the continued anxiety of a large number of people at the North to find plausible excuse for still further degrading themselves in the Southern cause, prove that the matter still needs overhauling. The point which has just now to be kept in view is that the concession of belligerent rights to an unrecognized Government is not a matter of right but of policy. They are accorded either for the sake of humanity or of convenience, and if neither of these things is subserved by granting them, they are not granted. It is not enough for a Government to exist, to own an army and to be capable of fighting battles in order to claim them. They were not accorded to Hungary by the European Powers; nor to the Sepoys by the English; nor are they now accorded to the Poles, either by Russia or by the Powers most friendly to them. And yet in every one of these cases the insurgents were in possession, and in the case of Poland are still in possession of a formidable military force, and all the machinery of a regular Government. The reason has been simply that nobody's convenience called for the concession, nor would humanity have been benefited by its coming from anybody but Russia.

France and England have accorded them to the South ostensibly to avoid the necessity for treating the Confederate cruisers on the high seas as pirates, or in other words, as a matter of convenience for themselves. They give no other reason, and no other reason is necessary. Nevertheless, in the eyes of these Powers, as well as in our eyes, the Confederates are rebels against the United States Government, and liable to the penalties of treason. If France and England did not think so, it would be their duty to recognize the Confederacy at once. If we did not think so, the war would be the most unjustifiable and criminal enterprise in which any community has ever embarked.

Why then did the United States accord them the rights of belligerents? Simply because the enforcement, in the field and on the sea, of that view of the status of the rebels, which alone justifies hostilities against them, would have been both inconvenient and cruel. We should have been compelled to hang all their captured seamen as pirates, and all their captured soldiers as traitors; but they would have retaliated, and we should then have treated the world to a spectacle of continuous butchery which would have shocked Christendom and have degraded us, without having advanced our cause one jot. But if we had hanged every prisoner that fell into our hands, we should been strictly in our right by the laws of war. European Powers would have conceded it to us, while protesting against it in the name of humanity. Unless the Southern rebels are traitors, we have no excuse for fighting them; and if they are traitors, there is nothing in the books to prevent our executing them. We might *legally* treat them as Russia is treating the Poles, or as the British treated the Sepoys, and no Power in the world would have the right to say one word in their behalf, except by way of intercession.

We have therefore accorded them belligerent rights, for the sake of humanity—in the interest of life and liberty—the only considerations which have, we venture to say, ever influenced our Government in according them to the insurgents; because their concession on any other ground would convert the war into one of barbarous and causeless conquest.

What the advocates of the theory which treats our negro troops as plantation "deserters" now want us to do, however, is to allow this concession, this waver of strict right which we have made in the interest of humanity, to be perverted to the uses of inhumanity, to be made a cloak for the grossest perfidy on our part, and of the grossest barbarity on the part of the South. At this point, we sincerely trust, however, our Government will stop short, and say—for the furtherance of whatever saves suffering and mitigates the horrors of war, we acknowledge you to be belligerents, but, whenever you seek to use this acknowledgment, to multiply its atrocities, by selling men who have once been in our uniform into slavery, we fall back on our rights, and you are rebels still. We grant you everything that will make war less barbarous and revolting—nothing that will make it more so; everything that is consistent with our position as an honorable and Christian people—nothing that is inconsistent with it. As long as we refrain from acting on our theory of your status, you must refrain from acting on your theory of the status of the negroes. On any other basis than this, all negotiation as to the exchange of prisoners would be either disgraceful to us or a great mockery.

The Atlanta and Her Captors—Distribution of the Prize-Money.

A decision, embracing several novel and interesting points, has just been rendered by Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court of Boston, in the case of the capture of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, and the distribution of the prize-money to the captors. The finding adjudges one-half the net proceeds of the prize ($350,829 26) to the captors, and decides these to be the monitor *Weehawken*, which was the vessel that caused the surrender, the monitor *Nahant*, which was present during the conflict, without actually taking part, and the gunboat *Cimmerone*, which lay off at signal distance.

The main and difficult point to decide was whether the entire value of the prize should go to the captors, or half to them and half to the Government. This involved the examination of the comparative strength of the combatants, since the act prescribes that if the prize was equal or superior to "the vessel or vessels making the capture," it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided between the officers and men making the capture. In regard to this point, Judge Sprague arrived promptly at the conclusion that the force of the two monitors combined was superior to that of the *Atlanta*, and this considering the *means* the vessels possessed rather than the *use* made of them. The following are the principal points in the comparison of relative strength:

"I am satisfied that for offence and defence, the two monitors with their batteries, acting together, at the same time and under one command, must be considered of superior force to the *Atlanta*. They were each of 844 tons, and the *Atlanta* of about 1,000 tons. They had, one, eighty-four, and the other eighty-five men, and the *Atlanta* 143 men. The effective power of large ordnance against iron-clads has not yet been fully tested by experience, and in the present state of our knowledge the actual effect of the shot of the *Weehawken* must have much influence in forming our opinion. I am constrained to think that two fifteen-inch and two eleven-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens, mounted on two vessels, capable of taking separate positions, are superior for offence to two seven-inch and two six-inch rifled Brooks' in one vessel. And in case of a fight on the decks, by boarding or otherwise, we had the superiority of men. As to defence, the *Atlanta* presented a larger surface than the monitors, and could be more easily hit; and the result showed that the walls of her sides and her pilot-house, however strong, were not in fact a protection against the shot of the monitors at that range. We do not know by experiment how well our hulls and turrets would have resisted her shot, but a construction which avoids shot is an element to be calculated, as well as one which resists shot. Indeed, neither the agent of the captors, in his argument, nor the two commanders, in their depositions, appear to contend or to give an opinion that the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the two monitors."

It being decided that the capturing force was superior in strength to the prize, the next point for decision was whether the *Weehawken* alone ought not to be considered the captor, since it was that vessel which fired all the shots that were fired, and it was her shots that disabled the *Atlanta*. Judge Sprague, however, decided against this claim, and adjudged that the *Nahant* should be considered a participator in the conflict of forces. It was the *Nahant* that the *Atlanta* fired at; she is, therefore, to be considered as having drawn off the fire of the enemy, and engaged its offensive force, so far aiding her consort; and, besides, it was known to those on board the *Atlanta* that the *Nahant* was coming upon her at full speed, reserving her fire though within easy range, and this must have contributed powerfully to their demoralization and surrender. The inclusion of the *Nahant*, therefore, with the *Weehawken*, as one of the "vessels making the capture," would seem to be an equitable decision; but what is not so easy to understand is the further inclusion of the *Cimmerone* as one of the captors. The only possible authority for it is a very stringent construction of the section of the act providing that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." But the Judge at the outset decided to exclude the *Cimmerone* in determining the relative force of the captors and the prize. She took no part in the engagement, and would, of course, have been perfectly helpless in the absence of the iron-clads. The decision making her a constructive participant in the capture, and a sharer in the distribution of a prize, would have been quite in rule, had it been a contest of wooden vessels; but considering the novel character of the warfare, we should think justice dictated a discrimination.

The Farce of Rebel "Re-enlistment."—The rebels have lately been getting up a great hulabaloo about the "reënlistment" of their troops, and the files of Richmond papers are filled with announcements of the reënlistment of regiments and brigades *en masse*, while the reports of the proceedings of the rebel Congress contain numerous votes of thanks to different organizations for their "patriotism." Now, considering that the rebel Congress had already *voted* the whole Confederate army into a continuation of service "for the war," these reënlistments are a very pretty joke indeed. We think we see through this mockery: the rebel leaders have been alarmed at the significant contrast presented by the spontaneous patriotism of the veteran regiments of the Union armies in voluntarily coming forward for another term of service, and the despotic measures they (the rebels) were compelled to use, and they have resorted to this dodge for the purpose of spreading a thin veneer over the rotton fabric. Another part of the same shallow system is to represent that there are but few reënlistments among the Union armies. "Reënlistments," says the *Examiner* of the 8th inst., "*progress slowly in the Yankee camps*. They have been surprisingly numerous and enthusiastic in ours. The two facts supply a good augury for the decisive campaign of 1864. We have no evidence that enlistments are going on with alacrity in the enemy's camp. On the contrary a new draft is proclaimed, which is *the last expedient that can be employed for recruiting depleted ranks*." We are doubtless greatly to be pitied at having to resort to this "last expedient;" but what are we to think of the "last expedient" to which the rebels have been forced to come. Here is what the journal just cited says in another column on the rebel Conscription Bill:

"It is currently reported that the House of Representatives yesterday passed its military bill. The bill is described as wild and impracticable to the point of insanity. After much discussion about *exemptions, they were all stricken out, with the exception, we suppose, of the members*. Such a law as this means one of two things, the destruction of society, or its subjection to the holders of Executive offices. *Either horn is sufficient to deal the death-blow to the cause of the South*. Now, the only hope of the country is in the Senate. The constitution of that body, in our organic system, was expressly designed to prevent rash, extreme, or corrupt legislation. Now, if ever, is the time to fulfill its constitutional and legitimate functions. We hope, what we have a right to believe, that a body of the State, constituted as the Senate, cannot partake the feelings which appear to agitate the House. We will abstain from qualifying the course of the last-named assembly, further than to say that it appears to be *in that delirium which sometimes precedes the dissolution of parliamentary bodies and of States, as it does the last agonies of individuals*."

The Quota of New-York Under the Draft.—The report of the County Volunteer Committee, presented yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, presents some important facts regarding the military deficit of New-York under the various calls for men up to the 10th of March. The quota of the State under the President's last call has not yet been made public by the Provost-Marshal-General; but the board, by an estimate based upon the quota allotted to New-York, under the previous call for 300,000, has been able to fix what the number required from this City will be. From this estimate the following aggregates result:

Estimated quota under the call of 200,000 men	20,000
Deduct volunteers	14,093
Deficiency to be supplied by draft, if not delayed beyond March 1	5,907
Add one-half for deficiency	2,954
Total in case of draft	8,861

It thus appears that this City has nearly *nine thousand* men to raise between now and the 10th of March, and the total deficit will be drafted for at that time. The committee state they are satisfied that the quota of the City of New-York, under the several calls of the President heretofore issued, have been fixed at altogether too large a figure. This arises from the estimates taking in a floating population probably amounting to 200,000 souls, who are counted as part of the City population, but who cannot be held liable to draft here. It follows that the residents proper of the county are compelled to furnish from their own number in case of draft, men sufficient to supply the number added to our quota because of the presence of this floating population in this City. It is stated that due representations on this subject have been made in the proper quarter. An additional appropriation for two millions, to be expended under the committee, for the raising of volunteers, as heretofore, has also been passed, and there is now no reason why volunteering should not go on briskly during the brief period that remains.

Richmond Menaced and Missed.—There appears to be *one* golden opportunity a year for capturing Richmond; but though this opportunity has been twice within our reach, we have missed it both times. Last year we had it when Stoneman got within the rebel works of Richmond, and finding it all but deserted, could have entered and burnt it, and taken off Jeff. Davis to boot, but failed to do so. There appears to have been another equally good opportunity the other day, when the Peninsula expedition got as far as the Chickahominy, threw the rebel capital, which was again almost stripped of troops, into a blaze of excitement, and retired before obstacles that would never have retarded a soldier of the stamp of John Buford. Of course, we can't hope to *repeat* such experiments, for the rebels forewarned will be forearmed; but it is tantalizing to think *what* a slip was here 'twixt the cup and the lip.

Employment for Rebel Prisoners and Possible Retaliation.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th inst., contains the following editorial observations on a recent article in this journal:

"Among the papers received by last truce boat was the Nay-York Times, which has an editorial calling on its Government to place the Confederate prisoners at work on certain internal improvements. Such conduct would enable the Confederate Government to retaliate in exactly the way that the present wants of the country most require. The Yankee prisoners put at work down South during the coming Summer would experience some of the blessing of the 'Sunny South,' of which they are at present totally ignorant. With the thermometer at 90 and 100 degrees in the shade, the Yankees would soon curse the Times for its economical recommendation."

The rebel journal takes a fairer view of possible retaliation than many of our Copperhead cotemporaries, who have attributed to the rebels the novel *retaliation* of putting our prisoners to work on the Charleston fortifications or other warlike employments. The proposition to put our prisoners to work *in the same sense* in which we proposed to put the rebel prisoners to work need not alarm anybody. It would be no more than our soldiers have done already in Virginia, Tennessee South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, where the severest military labors have been borne by them at "80 or 100 in the shade." But we fancy the rebels would do no such thing; for the experiment would serve to knock away the underpinning from one of the cardinal doctrines in support of Slavery, namely, that white men cannot work in the latitudes of the Southern States. They would much rather keep our captives in idleness than do *that*.

The Lights Going Out.—The rebel papers are in a flutter of excitement at the prospect that the newspapers of the Confederacy will be compelled to suspend their publication. "The Congress of the Confederate States," says one of them, "have gotten into a pet of passion with some of the newspapers, and in the efforts to punish the offending journals, are about to cover the land with darkness and ignorance." It appears that there are now in the whole of rebeldom but about thirty-five daily papers. The rest have all died out, for though the South has a great supply of *rags*, it has a very small stock of paper. Considering the ungrammatical, illogical and lying character of these Southern sheets generally, we don't know that the world would lose much if the rest of the thirty-five were to follow suit. The maxim *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* can only apply to them in the sense that "there's nothing good to be said of them except that they are dead."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The peculiarities of Gounod's music have become so familiar to the artists who sing the various *rôles* in "Faust," that that opera is now presented in a manner that leaves little to be desired, and is infinitely more clear and direct than on the first night. This is especially the case in the part of the hero himself. It required several performances to accustom Signor Mazzolini to the vagueness of some of the melodic forms, and to the mysticism that hangs so suggestively about the music of the opening scene. He has now made himself at home in the *rôle*, and it gains new strength not merely from thoroughness of study, but from intelligence of interpretation. Signor Biachi, as *Mephistopheles*, has also vastly improved. The rondo in the second act is full of diabolical enthusiasm. It is sung with superb effect by this young and very excellent artist. If the serenade came in any other part of the opera than the fourth act, it would certainly be encored. It is one of the best executed and quaintest numbers in the opera. Signor Bellini, we need scarcely say, has been a very valuable addition to the cast. The death of *Valentine* is a fine dramatic sketch, with musical touches of high emotional import. It requires a first-class artist to do full justice to it. The ladies in this opera saved it on the first night, and we need only say that Miss Kellogg is still supreme as *Marguerite*, Miss Sulzer is good as *Siebel* and Miss Stockton acceptable as *Martha*. The performance last night was witnessed by an audience that occupied every nook and corner of the house. On Friday next "Faust" will be again repeated, after which it is to be withdrawn to make room for novelties.

There will be no opera to-night in consequence of the necessary preparations for the Arion Ball to-morrow night. The members of the Arion Society, by the way, came out in great force last night. Nearly all of them sang in the Soldiers' Chorus of the fourth act.

Dodworth's Saloon.—America is by no means productive of great pianists. Her specialty seems to be pretty girls, with pretty voices, who get on pretty well until their mothers or their fathers, or their brothers, or their lovers spoil them. To be sure we have several excellent pianists; Mr. Gottschalk, in in his way, is without a rival; Mr. Wm. Mason, too, is a fair representative of an entirely opposite school; then there is Mr. Pattison, who, for a couple of years, has so steadily improved that he is in a fair way to reach the highest ground of art; and Mr. Harry Sanderson and [illegible] H. Wood, and a few others whose names are not momentarily memorable. The list however, is so brief that we hail with satisfaction the addition of a new name. This was certainly accomplished on Monday evening, when Mr. Albert H. Fraze made his début in America—the land of his birth. The gentleman has studied extensively in Germany, and is, we believe, a pupil of Hans von Bulow, the chief of the modern school of pianism. He has certainly profited by good instruction, and can boast of a fine mastery of technical difficulties combined with fair strength. His left hand is singularly bold and free, and was excellently illustrated in the octave passages of the "Tannhauser March." The entire repertoire of the piano is, of course, open to a gentleman of Mr. Fraze's attainments. What further instruction he needs will come best from experience—from that self-criticism which all intelligent people exercise when they are brought face to face with the public, and feel, as the greatest must, a sense of inadequacy. Much of Mr. Fraze's knowledge requires to be crystallized. It is at present in a somewhat fragmentary condition. The study of the schools seldom gives fluent continuity of thought; it only supplies the material. This material Mr. Fraze possesses, and the rest may fairly be left to himself. The début was a success that must have been peculiarly gratifying to the gentleman, inasmuch as his honors were borne off in the presence of nearly all the leading pianists of the metropolis. Mme. Van Zandt, Mr. Himmer, the German tenor, and Mr. J. R. Thomas, the popular song-writer, assisted in the vocal department. Signor Arditi conducted.

The Clara Clarita Controversy.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Mr. Dickerson has seen fit, in your paper of this date, to refer to a conversation had with me at the Union Club, on the subject of the machinery of Mr. Jerome's yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, and as his reference to only a portion of the conversation must have arisen from a supposition that the remainder was immaterial to the question, I deem it but proper, both in justice to truth as well as to Mr. Dickerson's reputation as an engineer, to recapitulate the entire conversation.

Mr. Dickerson, after stating that the machinery was not such as was calculated to develop satisfactorily the fine qualities of the yacht—but that he was blameless for it, further than regarded its adaptation—answered my inquiry as to what speed could be got out of the vessel with her "adapted machinery" by the reply, that she would make 11 to 12 knots an hour, (a statement, by-the-by, which, when I made it to Mr. Jerome, so surprised him as to occasion the exclamation, that "if she could not go faster than that, he would scuttle her.) But, continued Mr. Dickerson, with such machinery as could be put in the boat, giving me the entire control of its construction, I will guarantee a speed of 15 to 17 knots; and further, the new machinery will require but twenty feet of the length of the vessel, in lieu of the two-thirds of her capacity occupied by the present "adaptation." Now, leaving aside the fact of Mr. Dickerson's denial that he was present at the trial-trip, and that the engine was worked by him, and therefore that its capacities were never fairly tested—the value of which denial may be ascertained by reference to the subjoined correspondence—it appears to me but fair to calculate, that as Mr. Jerome's yacht, with an estimated speed of twelve knots, went at the extraordinary rate of about half a knot, until she met the tide, when she went backward, it appears, I say, but fair to calculate that with Mr. Dickerson's improved machinery, she would not have gone much faster than Mr. Dickerson's minimum of steam success, a Government vessel. In conclusion, I fear that when Mr. Dickerson admitted, for the purpose of his discussion with the Navy Department, that he was "profoundly ignorant of a steam-engine, and supposed a cylinder-head to be a full-moon," he made an admission, of which it will be extremely difficult to disabuse the public, if his future engineering efforts continue to be crowned with the brilliant success of his "adaptation" of the machinery of the *Clara Clarita*.

Yours, very truly, E. RIGGS.

MR. RIGGS TO CAPT. SMITH.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

Capt. Alex. Smith:

Dear Sir: Will you please to state who were on board at the trial trip of the *Clara Clarita*; who worked the engine, who assisted, and about how long you were out?

Yours, &c., E. RIGGS.

CAPT. SMITH'S REPLY.

Feb. 8, 1864.

E. Riggs, Esq:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of this date, I would state that there was on board the *Clara Clarita* on her trial trip, Mr. E. N. Dickerson, Mr. T. F. Rowland and Warren E. Hill, of the Continental Works; Mr. Foulkes, the builder of the yacht; Mr. Jerome, the owner; Mr. Wm. Rowland, the joiner, some of the mechanics of the Continental Works, and the ship's company for the day.

We were underway two hours and a half, the engine being run by Mr. Dickerson, assisted by Messrs. Hill and Rowland.

This, I believe, answers all your questions, yet I beg to add, that [which seemed to me important, viz: that five weeks previously, I was instructed to get up steam, which I did, and Mr. Dickerson worked the engine at the dock several hours.

I also desire to inform you, that on Saturday last, in a conversation with Mr. T. F. Rowland, of the Continental Works, he informed me that what Mr. Jerome had written (referring to his communication in the Times of Saturday last,) was all true. I have been in command of the *Clara Clarita* since the 18th day of August last, and I have never known anything to have been done appertaining to her machinery, except under the direction of Mr. Dickerson. For so small a matter as a bilge-pump, which I required, Mr. Rowland informed me that he would be obliged to consult Mr. Dickerson. Yours, &c.

ALEX. M. SMITH,
Commanding Yacht *Clara Clarita*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Guerrillas Dispersed—A Dispatch from Gen. Foster.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The following dispatch has been received here:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

From Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Oriental*, Capt. Burmeister, from St. Johns, P. R., we have advices from that place to Jan. 30. Two regiments had just arrived from the old country, and 400 men sailed on the 22d ult. for St. Domingo. The British brigade *Immortalité* had been to Vieques or Crab Island to recognize the Spanish flag. Sugar is high and not much made, in consequence of the heavy rains. Two animals, called the manita, were captured by a Mr. Latimer, and are now alive and well in his possession. He will present them to the Central Park Commissioners, provided they will send for them.

The Reception of Gen. Meade in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Gen. Meade, whose health has recovered since he has been in this city, is holding a reception to-day at Independence Hall.

A large number of citizens are paying their respects to the hero of Gettysburgh.

Mayor Henry tendered him the freedom of the city in a patriotic speech, to which Gen. Meade replied with becoming modesty, giving the credit of his fame to the bravery of his officers and men.

Arrival of United States Supply Steamer Newbern.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Commander Harris, arrived at this port last evening from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. The following is her list of officers:

Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Robert Y. Holley; Acting Master, Joseph H. Richardson; Acting Ensigns, Charles Millet, C. H. Sawyer, and G. W. Dinsmore; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Captain's Clerk, Thomas J. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Eggleton Hanson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John E. Cooper; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. C. Lomas, E. J. Hoffman and S. W. Leatham; Acting Master's Mates, John P. Jones, Adolphus Q. Sandergreen, Fred. W. Colton and Joshua Cook, Jr.; Mail Agent, John P. Jones.

The New-Foundland Telegraph Line.

Cour, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The telegraph line is still obstructed. We are looking hourly for it to be repaired. The weather is now fine. There is a strong northwest wind.

Robbery.

Detroit, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The dry goods store of George Peck was entered last night and robbed of silks and shawls valued at $12,000.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The case of Greene C. Bronson and others, complainants, and the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, respondents, is up in the United States Supreme Court to-day from last week.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9

THE WHISKY TAX.

Arguments addressed to members of the Ways and Means, to show the unfairness to merchants who have in the course of their business purchased whisky on which it so heavily as sixty cents per gallon, and the impolicy of alienating influential war Democrats and Republicans, likewise in regular trade, by thwarting their legitimate commercial operations ruinous to them, are producing effect, and it would now seem that the Senate amendment of the whisky tax may be adopted by the House.

GEN. SICKLES ORDERED TO ARKANSAS.

The President has acceded to the wishes of the State Conventionists in Arkansas, and ordered Gen. Steele to hold the election on the day designated by them. In other respects he has renewed his instructions to Gen. Steele; and to make sure of averting collision between the military and civil power, he has commissioned Gen. Sickles to go to Arkansas, with full and discretionary authority to keep things straight generally. It is speculated that there will be a collision between Steele and Sickles.

EDUCATION OF NEGROES AT NORFOLK.

Gen. Butler has commenced the establishment of a common school system in Norfolk and at Fortress Monroe, precisely like that of Massachusetts. It will insure the education of hundreds of colored children.

ARREST OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE WARRANT BUREAU.

The offence alleged against G. A. Henderson, Chief Clerk of the Warrant Bureau in the Treasury Department, is of charging and accepting commissions for giving precedence to warrants waiting payment on his desk, out of their order and in violation of law. He was brought here from New-York last evening by one of Col. Baker's detectives, and is now in confinement.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ASKING RECOGNITION.

Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was suppressed by Spain in 1861, are here applying to be recognized as belligerents. Mr. Seward laid the case before the cabinet to-day. It did not receive very considerate treatment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

CABINET MINISTERS AND THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

The Speaker of the House has appointed, as the Select Committee on Mr. Pendleton's bill, authorizing Cabinet ministers to occupy seats on the floor of the House, Messrs. Pendleton, of Ohio; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermont; Mallory, of Kentucky; Kasson, of Iowa; Ganson, of New-York, and Blaine, of Maine.

THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Official documents show that during the year 1863, thirteen thousand five hundred claims of deceased and discharged soldiers were settled at the Treasury Department. The number settled during 1863 was forty-five thousand seven hundred; and there remained on hand unsettled on the 1st of January last seventy-four thousand six hundred. By the middle of next August all claims now in the Second Auditor's office, when the necessary evidence can be obtained, will be settled. But as a bill has passed the House giving increased facilities, which will doubtless soon be concurred in by the Senate, the causes of delay will in a great measure be removed.

THE PROHIBITION OF SPECIE GAMBLING.

Senator Sherman's bill, introduced to-day, prohibits speculative transactions in gold, makes all time sales of specie or foreign exchange null and void, and partial payments thereupon reclaimable by suit; and it is made the duty of District-Attorneys to prosecute such suits, the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the United States Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given in such transactions, are made void, excepting when they have passed into the hands of a third person ignorant of the agreement; but the person making the sale, may, at any time within the year, bring suit for the recovery of the full amount from the person to whom it was made.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution which Senator Anthony has introduced, to repeal a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, passed March, 1861, and which is now before the Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

"Article 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said States."

This resolution was approved March 2, 1861, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, the assent of three-fourths of them being necessary to make it a part of the Constitution. But owing to the breaking out of the rebellion, there was no general action of the Legislatures upon the subject. The resolution was one of the compromises proposed by the House Select Committee.

GAY AND FESTIVE.

There have been a greater number of large, brilliant and distinguished evening parties during the present season than in any former one during the last three years. Last night there were four or five, including those of the Spanish Minister and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Field.

The Deplorable Affair at the Produce Exchange.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One part of your account of the tragic affair at the Produce Exchange, on Monday, was evidently written by an eye-witness, and is correct in every particular. The part referred to is that from the beginning of the sketch to and including the paragraph ending with the sentence giving the nativity and age of Mr. Tibbetts.

Another portion is as evidently written by one who did not witness the affair, and is, consequently, incorrect as well as unjust and offensive in the statement that all the gentlemen present should be exempt from the draft, as they acted in a cowardly manner during the struggle betwixt the officer and Mr. Tibbetts. That there was alarm is not questioned, as there well might be, the cause being a frenzied man striking and slashing wildly around him with a dirk-knife. Two gentlemen who were aiding the officer were hurt, and others aided him as soon as possible. You will find this correctly stated in the first part of your report, which is entirely unobjectionable.

There was alarm but no cowardice.

CORN MERCHANT.

The *amends* is willingly made. The first part of our sketch of the unfortunate affair—which "Corn Merchant" indorses as correct in every particular—was written by our regular representative on the floor of the Produce Exchange, who was an eye-witness of the whole scene on 'Change. The objectionable portion of the report was based on apparently reliable representations made in the presence of one of our local reporters, who was not at the Produce Exchange at all, and who only repeated what he had heard others say, without the slightest intention to reflect unjustly on the conduct of anybody. Beyond this explanation we have the willing assertion of Officer Besmer that aid was promptly rendered him by some of the gentlemen present.

CONDITION OF THE ACCUSED AND HIS VICTIM.

No further investigation was made yesterday in the case of Lurana C. Tibbetts, the produce broker, who was arrested on Monday for seriously stabbing Officer Bassma, of the First Precinct, a full account of which was published in the Times of yesterday. Several of Tibbetts' friends and relatives called at the Tombs yesterday to see him, all of whom seemed desirous to render him all the aid in their power. Dr. Simmons, Assistant Physician of the City Prison, thinks the injuries inflicted by the Policeman, with his club, on the head of his prisoner, while he was trying to effect his arrest, will not prove fatal. The same physician is of the opinion, also, that Tibbetts is temporarily insane. Last evening, the wounded officer was reported to be quite comfortable, considering his severe wounds, and hopes are entertained that he will survive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution, providing for five Commissioners of Appeals.

To amend the charter of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company.

To punish the carrying of deadly weapons.

Concerning the rights of persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the New-York College for Women.

BILLS PASSED.

Perfecting the amendment to the Constitution to secure to soldiers of this State the right to vote.

On motion of Mr. Laimbeer, the Metropolitan Police Bill was made the special order for Thursday, at noon, by a two-thirds vote.

ASSEMBLY.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Major-Gen. Hancock, of the Second Army Corps. He was welcomed by the Speaker, and responded by stating that the object of his visit to Albany was to procure enlistments for the New-York regiments under his command.

The session was mainly spent in Committee of the Whole.

No important bills were acted upon.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to print 4,000 extra copies of Gen. Dix's letter relative to the condition of the Park Barracks and the soldiers on Riker's Island.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Pitts, of Orleans, spoke at length in criticism of that document.

Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

THE SCIENCE OF THE AGE.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In this crisis of History, showing that every man, woman, and child should understand the principles of a Free Government.

THE BOOK FOR THE HOUR IS

E. D. MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL MANUAL,

12mo, cloth. Price, $1.

A book of reference for every Library.

A text-book for every School.

BARNES & BURR,

Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter, as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,

Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

53,813 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 933 Broadway, near 23d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Dodgson Fire and Burglar Proof Safes! Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 68 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.

Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News.*

MARRIED.

Sergeant—Hall.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Edward Jessup, Joseph R. Sergeant, of Spuyten Duyvel, to Alice, daughter of the late James Hall, of Loughborough, England.

Servin—Forshee.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. F. H. Vanderveer, assisted by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, John L. Servin, of New-York City, to Sallie A., daughter of the late Abraham Forshee, of the former place.

DIED.

Eells.—On Monday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine G. Eells, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Eells, in the 66th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 East 23d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Horne.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 8, Jessie M. Horne, a native of Lonforgan, Scotland.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. L. Smith, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

For a year and six months a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

Liese.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, of congestion of the lungs, Nettie Moore, only daughter of Frederick G. and Emma L. Liese, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 New-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant.

Miller.—At Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, on Monday morning, Feb. 8, Benjamin D. Miller, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance to meet the morning train on the Harlem Railroad at Mount Kisko. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Moller.—On Monday, Feb. 8, of hemorrhage of the lungs, William H. Moller, son of Peter Moller, Esq., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., and of the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 297 5th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend, without insignia, the funeral of our brother, William H. Moller, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 297 5th-av. By order of

THOMAS S. SOMERS, Master.

(Attest.) James M. Tighe, Secretary.

Raymond.—At Chazy, Clinton County, on Friday, Feb. 5, Harvey Raymond, aged 41 years.

Segoine.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb 8, Mary, widow of the late James Segoine, in the the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Standerwick, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Thompson.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mary, wife of Martin E. Thompson, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ P. M., from No. 112 West 12th-st.

Wickham.—On Monday, Feb. 8, Joseph D., son of Daniel H. and Ruth Wickham, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Whitlock.—At Rising Sun, Ind., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Julia Brown, widow of the late William Whitlock, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 163.—Feb. 9, 1864.

26, 24, 59, 74, 70, 44, 16, 15, 34; 32, 47, 25, 40.

Kentucky, Class 164.—Feb. 9, 1864.

11, 67, 29, 34, 18, 30, 62, 28, 74, 73, 47, 75, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 67—Feb. 9, 1864.

53, 14, 20, 57, 45, 33, 30, 21, 68, 72, 3, 15, 52.

Class 68—Feb. 9, 1864.

78, 72, 50, 17, 39, 23, 5, 51, 21, 24, 9, 35, 61.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,

No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST

AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES

IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

Gentlemen: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited. I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours. FRANCIS LOBDELL.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.

And by all Druggists.

GOLD NECKLACES, FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HILTON'S BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Office will be open for business at the old stand, No. 11 Spruce-st., this morning, under the charge of H. L. ANTHONY.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE,

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. I. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, [illegible] per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. I. Q. C. WISHART,

Store and office, No. 18 North 2d-st.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUROWSKI'S NEW BOOK.

DIARY FOR 1863.

Is published to-day, and will stir up the dry bones of the competent and intrepid officials throughout the land, and make a sensation generally.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863.

A new volume by Count Adam Gurowski, containing a Diary of Political and Military Events and Transactions in the Cabinet and in the Field, for the year of 1863.

HE THROWS VITRIOL

right and left, and his words burn wherever they touch.—*New-York Herald.*

GUROWSKI WITH A SHARP STICK.

DIARY FOR 1863.

For sharp criticism, alternating with epigrammatic, trenchant, caustic praise and castigation, this work must bear away the palm from all others ever printed in this country. 12mo, cloth bound, price $1.25.

GUROWSKI'S EPIGRAMATIC PREFACE

TO HIS NEW DIARY FOR 1863.

Of all the people's known in history, the American people most readily forgets yesterday: I publish this Diary in order to recall yesterday to the memory of my countrymen. GUROWSKI.

Washington, 1863.

COUNT GUROWSKI'S NEW DIARY

is at once the sharpest and most brilliant and readable book ever published on military and political matters. It is out to-day, and selling like wildfire. Price $1.25.

☞ Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE GRAND CONFLAGRATION OF Colt's Pistol Factory in Hartford, a splendid view, with other live subjects, in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week.

JUST ISSUED:

IDAHO.

Six Months in the New Gold Diggings; The Emigrant's Guide to the Mines; Life on the Plains; Description of Scenery, etc., etc.; Itinerary of the Route—Incidents of Travel; Journal of Residence; Social Life, etc., etc.

Elegantly illustrated with full Maps, Scenes in the Mountains, Mines, &c., with beautifully illuminated covers. Price 25 cents.

For sale by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, successors to SINCLAIR TOUSEY and DEXTER & CO., No. 121 Nassau-st.

A MANIAC IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

And his desperate attack with a knife on the crowd, with other brilliant and exciting scenes and live subjects in DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, AND

GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, FOR 1864.

My new Catalogue and Floral Guide is now published and ready to send out. It contains accurate descriptions of the leading floral treasures of the world, with full and plain directions for SEWING SEED, TRANSPL

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, }
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7-3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

JAN. 25, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$375,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued		
profits on Exchange, &c.	336,783 43—2,078,469 74	
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,537,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds on hand	$796,533 35	
Bonds of London bankers		
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	199,233 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	6,326,760 26	
Loans on demand	432,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03—2,902,145 01	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the Scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared for the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board,

JAN. 13, 1864. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

C. C. PICKERSGILL.	JAMES BENKARD.
WM. H. GUION.	WM. M. EVARTS.
SAML. D. BABCOCK.	ROBERT SPEDDING.
HENRY MCFARLAN.	JOHN R. JOHNSTON.
WM. E. DODGE.	EDWARD H. GEHRARD.
C. CHANDLER.	SAMUEL F. CALDWELL.
GEO. W. HENNINGS.	WILSON G. HUNT.
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT.	J. J. CRANE.
C. B. DUNCAN.	J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
A. F. SPAULDING.	GEORGE W. BEE.
C. L. ASPINWALL.	WM. WRIGHT.
BENJ. HALLETT.	EMIL HEINEMANN.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER.	THOS. H. DODGE.
S. B. BRIGHAM.	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
J. A. MEEKE.	M. A. SORCHAN.
JOHN R. GARDNER.	RICHARD LATHERS.

JESSE A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. CHAT, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpoo under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may beagreed on when the risks are taken.

STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864,

AGENCY, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,439,231 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,209,519 40	
Received for interest during the year 1863	319,372 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,528,791 44	
Paid Claims by death	$287,500 00	
Paid Policies purchased	26,970 30	
Paid Salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c	38,833 05	
Paid Taxes	15,167 65	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,130 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	10,429 50	
Paid Annuities	1,681 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,864 67	—$682,267 21—$846,591 23
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$5,285,708 90

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$144,460 43
United States Securities	1,026,308 00
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	367,504 14
Real Estate	79,359 56
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	$2,289,417 52
Loans on Policies in force	1,535,400 48
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	800 00
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	98,809 90—$5,238,786 80
Interest accrued unpaid	121,974 99
	$5,407,515 69
Total amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1864	$5,290,833 90
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864	62,130,985 98

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1863, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 8 PER CENT., MAKING 56 PER CENT., on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz.: In Scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1862,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER.	JOHN R. WEEKS.
HENRY MCFARLAN.	NEHEMIAH PERRY.
CHAS. S. MACKNET.	EDWARD A. STRONG.
A. S. SNELLING.	JOSIAH O. LOW.
RANDALL H GREENE.	JOS. A. HALSEY.
A. H. FROTHINGHAM.	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ANZI DOOD, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., }
JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D., }

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 137 Broadway.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 25th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
H. G. MARQUAND,

FEB. 4, 1864.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 52½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE Co., }
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864. }

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,988 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,282,266 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117,68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,514 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		$368,464 52 1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,938 80
		$254,778 52
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 52

The Company have the following assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest. Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE.	DANIEL W. TELLER.
DANIEL W. LORD.	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN.	CHARLES HICKOX.
JOHN ATKINSON.	ROBERT BOWNE.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.	LAWRENCE MYERS.
WM. H. HALSEY.	S. N. DERRICK.
THOS. BARRON.	MOSES H. GRINNELL.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL.	DAVID J. ELY.
ALBERT G. LEE.	JOSEPH MORRISON.
GEO. P. DESHON.	WM. H. POPHAM.
O. L. NIMS.	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. MEIRICK.	EZRA NYE.
WM. B. OGDEN.	HENRY J. CAMMANN.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.	THOMAS LORD.
B. C. MORRIS.	ROBERT S. HOLT.
ANDREW J. RICH.	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,241,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,692 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,660 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,850,951 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,231 20
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	125,740 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,201 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 38
Total amount of Assets	$9,296,313 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,389

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,330,000

Total profits for 21½ years | $16,658,389

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Cant,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	R. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., }
AS REORGANIZED. }
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864. }

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. K. WATSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 9 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT M. MIDDLEY, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a Dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 51 William-st.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
Parties holding thirty days or more coupons on the Three-years Seven and Three-tenths Treasury Bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 10 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interior desk of this office.

JOHN CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., }
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864. }

PURSUANT OF CHARTER, NOTICE IS hereby given that GEO. CRAWFORD and JOSEPH FISHER have been nominated as Trustees of this Bank.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
AND. CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST,

CAPITAL	$453,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 15, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	750,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., }
OFFICE 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. }
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 16th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. Co., }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT,
SAMUEL KAUFMAN,
} General Partners.
Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HUBBELL, YALE & MACFARLANE, as successors of the late firm of Pattee, Yale & Macfarlane.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 43 Exchange-place.

JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.
GEO. P. CAMMANN.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 158 and 160 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. W. WHITE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN A. HAWLEY HEATH and T. W. B. HUGHES, under the name of HEATH & HUGHES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

A. HAWLEY HEATH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864. T. W. B. HUGHES.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE.—SMITH & RICE, HAVING AD

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most intricate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Graduate on the Staff of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where he was afflicted with many forms of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, fistula, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in the shortest time, even in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Elixir of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualification, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Two months to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for 25c., closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, M.D., 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. State University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Chambers, between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, even in cases of low long standing the cure may be effected in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by Dr. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 39 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 59 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, exposure, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. They never fail, or restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases of long standing may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by address, Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul, mind and body destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. In gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be, the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE- STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or exchange of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiar property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

POLITICAL.

RALLY FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
NINETEENTH WARD.

The loyal citizens of this district, in favor of the re-election of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

as President of the United States, are requested to assemble at Dingledien's Hall, Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Col. RUSH HAWKINS and others will be present, and address the meeting.

A UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION

will be formed, and delegates elected to the central body at Hope Chapel.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4 Gutthrie, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 10 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
ISABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER CHESAPEAKE.—Shippers or owners of cargo per steamship *Chesapeake* at the time of her seizure by pirates on trip from New-York for Portland, Dec. 5, 1863, are requested to call at our office to execute a power of attorney for the recovery of this cargo, now at Halifax.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $28; Platina, $35; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST.—Persons requiring a first-class dentist, possessing great experience and skill, with moderate prices, will please call. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor University, and Drs. Hallock, Baldwin and others. Extracting positively without pain.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, NOT more than 75 miles from New-York, (on a farm preferred,) for a gentleman somewhat peculiar; good board, care and attention indispensable. Address, with terms and references, Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two small children and nurse. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. P. LENT.....Manager.

CONTINUED SUCCESS

of this elegant and inviting establishment, which has received the highest

STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION,

as manifested by

CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,

comprising

THE ELITE OF NEW YORK,

as well as by

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 10, will be presented a programme of

UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCY,

introducing the

WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,

comprising

TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

whose extraordinary performances having been received during the last six nights with

TUMULTUOUS PLAUDITS,

have been redoubled for a few nights longer.

These wonderfully powerful and agile

CHILDREN OF THE DESERT

will appear

EVERY EVENING

during the week, and on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

in their

NOVEL, UNIQUE AND ASTOUNDING
PYRAMIDS, GROUPINGS,
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

The greatest of equestriennes,

MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE.

will appear in her

EXERCISES OF THE HAUTE ECOLE,

introducing one of her

HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,

and also in her

GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

First night of the admirably trained Trick Horse,

GENERAL GRANT!

Young Zanfretta, the accomplished gymnastic artist, in his great performance upon

THE FLYING BAR.

First night of Mr. O'Dell in his descriptive pantomime scene, entitled

POOR JACK.

STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,

AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.

Included in the

MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD,

who will appear in a

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA
AND
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY.

Seats may be secured three days in advance without extra charge.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK

OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,

which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the

TOUR OF THE WORLD,

a fine collection of

SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,

never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with

a good many local scenes of

THRILLING INTEREST

will be exhibited.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1864,

BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN.

THREE NEW PIECES,

LE VIOLONEUX.

Operette by Jacques Offenbach.

LA FEMME DE PRIMEROSE.

Comedie Vaudeville in one act, by Cormon,

UNE FEMME QUI SE JETE PAR LA FENETRE

Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by Eugene Scribe.

Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages can be ordered by 11 P. M.

Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON

HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10,

MARITANA.

Mme. COMTE BOUCHARD, Miss S. C. CAMPBELL
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Miss MYERS. Mr. GEO. REA.

POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,

Composed of the

BEST MUSICAL TALENT IN THE COUNTRY.

Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

OPERA NIGHT, THURSDAY, Feb. 11,

BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.

Seats secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
FEB. 11th. 1864.

Drivers will drive up Irving-place from 14th-st., the horses heads toward 15th-st. The same rule will apply to carriages taking guests from the ball.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FAUST QUADRILLES, BY CHARLES FRADEL. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH GALLOP, FROM WALLACE'S Opera, arranged by CHARLES COOTE. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Rockaway and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND

NEW-YORK CIRQUE.

Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 10,
THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THE CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of this
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,

which has at once achieved the distinction of being the

PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY,

CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING, Hundreds unable to obtain admission.

UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION
Of
WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
At the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
Of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and konstructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.

LAWRENCE B. VOLK, Architect; W. G. LORD, Contractor. The carpenter's work by Mr. LANTREY. The upholstering by Mr. HARGIN. The painting and decorations by Mr. H. WILSON. The steam and gasfitting by OTTEWELL & CO.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,

it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill

EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,

which will be presented on

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest

CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA

will appear in a rapid succession of

MARVELS OF EQUITATION,

Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated

"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"

Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.

THE COMPANY

will embrace a number of our leading performers. The following

TRULY EMINENT ARTISTS:

MME. SCHMIDT. MME. VIRGINIA,
MISS ELIZA GARDINER, MLLE ISABEL,
MME. DESOIRNE, MLLE. ROSALIE,

AND

MME. MARIE MACARTE.

The justly celebrated

SHERWOOD FAMILY.

MR. RICHD. HEMINGS, MR. DANIEL GARDINER,
MR. N. AUSTIN, MR. C. W. PARKER,
MR. H. NICHOLS, MR. S. CONRAD,
MR. H. WILLIAMS, M. MORESTE,
MR. J. LAWRENCE, M. DOLINARI,
M. DARVIONI, MR. WM. KINCADE

AND

MR. JAMES COOKE,
(The Courtly Jester.)
MR. N. AUSTIN,
(The Polichinelle of the Arena,)
MR. S. LATHROP,
(The Grimaldi of the age,)
PROFESSOR PARKER,
(The Parisian Equestrian.)

Master of the Horse.....Mr. Horace Nichols.

The Grand Brass and String Bands will be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. REINES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performances commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

Doors open at 1. Commencing at 2.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than 15 minutes.

TO-NIGHT

Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,

will be given for the

EIGHTY-NINTH TIME,

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,)
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,

a new play, in a prologue and three acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by

WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,

called

PURE GOLD.

WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell With Dates to Feb. 2.

An Important Letter from Gen. Banks.

THE LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

TWO TICKETS IN NOMINATION

ARMY MATTERS QUIET.

The steamer *George Cromwell* arrived yesterday morning, bringing New-Orleans advices of the 2d inst. She passed the *Morning Star*, for New-Orleans, in the Mississippi, and the *George Washington* for the same port, off Tortugas, on the 5th inst.

Our thanks are due Mr. HEMPSTEAD, Purser of the steamship *George Cromwell*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages. The *George Cromwell* made the passage in 6 days and 18 hours—one of the quickest on record.

There is no military news.

Gov. SHEPLEY's proclamation for a State election on Feb. 22, in accordance with the plan of Gen. BANKS, was published.

D. F. PEIRSON, an old merchant of New-Orleans, was dead.

The weather at New-Orleans was warm.

J. S. WHITAKER, in a published letter, declines the use of his name before the State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

The brig *Crocus*, at New-Orleans, lost her deck-loads and boats and received other damage in a gale in the Gulf.

The steamer *St. Mary*, at New-Orleans, from Pass Cavallo, brought the Thirty-third Illinois.

There can be no doubt but that Mobile will become the scene of active warfare the coming Summer.

Everything is quiet in Texas. Recruiting of refugees continues active.

The negroes are all carried to the interior, and the "Corps d'Afrique" are not doing much yet.

Nomination for State Officers—Two Tickets—Army Matters.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Free State Nominating Convention met at the City Hall last night for the purpose of appointing candidates for State officers, as authorized by the proclamation of Gen. BANKS.

A large portion of the State was represented; the body was divided in its choice for Governor between the Hon. M. HAHN and Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, Mr. HAHN having the majority.

The friends of Mr. FLANDERS tried to break the meeting and run their man independent; failing in this, they bolted.

Mr. HAHN's friends, a majority of the body, then nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. M. HAHN, of New-Orleans.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. WELLS, of Rapides Parish.

Secretary of State—S. WHITTUDERRI, of Baton Rouge.

Treasurer—D. M. BELDEN, of New-Orleans.

Auditor—Judge A. A. ATOCHA, of New-Orleans.

Attorney-General—CHARLES R. HOMER, Esq., of New-Orleans.

Superintendent of Public Education—Prof. J. McKEAN.

All these gentlemen are of the very highest standing, and the ticket will be elected beyond a doubt.

The bolters adjourned to another hall, and there nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. B. F. FLANDERS.

Lieut.-Governor—J. M. WELLES.

Attorney-General—W. R. CRANE.

Secretary of State—WM. S. ABBOTT.

Auditor—A. A. ATOCHA.

Treasurer—Dr. BELDEN.

Superintendent of Public Education—B. L. BROWN.

Several of the names are the same as on the regular ticket, the split being on the candidate for Governor.

The election takes place on the 22d instant, and Louisiana will then take her proper stand once more in the Union of States.

The Union men are jubilant over the fact that this will be the first State restored.

ARMY MATTERS.

The recruiting of veteran volunteers transcends all expectations, under the stimulus of the large bounties given by the Government.

There is no war news of importance. An active campaign is looked for as soon as Admiral FARRAGUT's promised fleet arrives.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Free-State General Committee, held on Friday evening, Jan. 29, the following communication was received from Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, commanding Department of the Gulf; and by a vote of the committee, it was ordered to be published in the loyal papers of New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Free-State Central Committee, New-Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., relating to the election of State officers, ordered for the 22d of February, and to submit to you the following suggestions in answer thereto:

First—As to the qualification of voters: The President's Proclamation of the 8th December, authorizing Governments in the rebel States, provides that all persons having taken the oath prescribed therein, who are voters by the law of the State in which they vote, and *excluding all others*, may participate in elections for this purpose.

This Proclamation, taken by itself, does not justify any other interpretation than that the persons voting in the election to which it refers, must qualify by taking the oath prescribed therein. But it is well known to you that a very large number of citizens had renewed their allegiance, and been restored to their rights as citizens so far as the elective franchise is concerned, under the Proclamation, and other orders of the President affecting the rights of voters in this State. The general rule of construction would require that such interpretation should be given to those different papers as would render them consistent with each other; so that persons who have been restored to their rights under one should not be deprived of the exercise of these rights in consequence of the technical provisions or expressions of another. Considering all these papers, I believe it not to have been the intention of the President to deprive those citizens qualified under his previous proclamations and orders, of the rights guaranteed to them upon their compliance with the conditions contained therein; and if it shall meet the general approval of the friends of the Government in this State, I shall be willing to give it this interpretation, and to allow all persons to vote in the election of the 22d of February, or in subsequent elections necessary to the complete organization of a State Government, who have registered as voters under the President's Proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. If that interpretation should prove to be unsatisfactory to the friends of the Government, I prefer to await the decision of the President himself as to the proper interpretation to be given to these several acts. If, in your opinion, those who are now registered voters should be allowed to vote, an order will be issued removing all apparent conflict between the proclamation of the 8th of December and the 3d article of my proclamation, which approves and confirms the registration effected under the orders of the Military Governor of this State. It is of the highest public importance that such interpretation should be given to these several acts as will enable the largest number of loyal citizens to participate in this election.

Second.—In relation to the designation of officers for the performance of duties of Commissioners of Elections, I have the honor to suggest that the provisions of the statute to which you refer are inapplicable to this election, in consequence of vacancies existing in those offices. I shall be glad, upon conference with the Military Governor of the State, to designate proper persons for this duty, and to receive your counsel and advice as to the selection of proper persons for the Supervisor of the Election.

These Commissioners or other persons that may be designated for this purpose, will be authorized to administer the proper oath of allegiance to persons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the General Election law of this State. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from your committee upon this subject.

Third—In reference to the subject of registration, I would suggest that the oath of allegiance will be of itself a sufficient register of the votes cast in the election. The ordinary purpose of registration is to enable parties interested to sift the claims of voters who participate therein, and to reject the votes of all persons not legally qualified.

The certificate of the officer administering the oath, and the record thereof, is a complete register for the purpose of detecting and correcting any frauds that may occur in such election; so that any person who takes the oath on the day of election, when administered by properly qualified officers, although his name may not have been previously registered, should be allowed to vote.

In this view, those persons who have registered under the orders of the President issued to the Military Governor of the State for the election of Congressmen, in the Autumn of 1862, and all other persons who shall take the oath that shall be prescribed, upon a due consideration of the intent and purposes of the Proclamation of the 8th of December, up to the time of election on the 22d of February, may be permitted to vote. If it shall be decided that the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the 8th of December be necessary to qualify for participation in this election, it will not be that those who have previously registered will be called upon to make a second register, the oath being sufficient for that purpose. The general qualification of voters, therefore, will stand as follows: They must be citizens of the United States and of Louisiana, twenty-one years of age, residents one year within the State, six months in the Parish in which they vote, and have qualified by taking the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Orders have been issued for the registration of all the soldiers in the army of the United States who are citizens of Louisiana and who are qualified to vote according to the condition herein expressed, and Commissioners, fairly representing the different parties interested in the election, will be appointed to receive and make returns of the votes given by such citizens in the army, where it is impracticable for them to vote in the parishes to which they belong. It is understood that a soldier who has been in the State one year, and who is otherwise qualified, will not have the right to vote unless he is a citizen of this State. Copies of this register will be open to public inspection as soon as it is received at these headquarters, and all orders having reference to the registration or suffrage of soldiers will be published for the information of all concerned. These suggestions, I believe, answer all the inquiries made in your letter.

Any other suggestions that you may be pleased to present upon these and other topics, will be gladly received and attentively considered.

I had the honor to receive from a delegation of the committee you represent, a request that the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, ordered for the first Monday in April, might be held on the 22d of February, fixed for the election of State officers. I informed the committee that the time of the election of delegates was to me a matter of indifference; that I had no objection to the time suggested by them. My only desire was that the public interest should be consulted in any arrangement which should be made in reference to this important election. This I repeat to you. But a more careful consideration of the subject satisfied me that there was not time to make the proper arrangements for the election of delegates between the day of my interview with the committee and the election of State officers. There are several important questions requiring mature consideration, which must be settled before writs of election can be ordered for the choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Among them are the basis of representation; the election of delegates by districts, or by general ticket; the census upon which the election of delegates is to be apportioned to the different parishes of the State; and the question of residence—that is, whether a delegate must necessarily be a resident of the district for which he is chosen—important matters of consideration, and must be determined before an election of delegates can be ordered. It is possible that the representative districts; the census of 1860; the rule of residence applied to the election of representatives to the Legislature, and the basis of representation provided by the constitution of 1852, might be found applicable to this election. But I hesitate to adopt any provisions of existing laws, without opportunity for full consideration and free consultation with citizens who are interested therein. I am certain that the basis of representation should be changed, and do not intend to order any election which shall not provide for such change.

If it shall be found that the census of 1860 fairly represents the population of the present time, and that former representative districts may safely be taken as a basis for the election of delegates, I shall be very glad to accept them; but I desire that all these questions may be rationally considered and fairly determined.

This could not be done if the election had been ordered for the 22d of February, and I have, therefore, hesitated to make the change requested. With a view to obtain information upon this subject, I have nominated a committee for the consideration of these and other questions connected with the election of delegates to the convention, consisting of Judge RUFUS K. HOWELL, ALFRED SHAW, Esq., and Dr. JAMES READY. I desire that all persons interested in these topics may present their views to these gentlemen.

The organization of a Constitution for this State is a work of the highest importance. Time should be given for the selection of delegates of the highest character and capacity. The Constitution presented to the country should serve as a model for all States which have been placed in hostility to the authority of the General Government. The convention must necessarily consider all questions and principles appertaining to human government. Those who suppose its deliberations may be limited to a few days, underestimate the dignity of its mission. It should infuse new blood and clothe in new vestments the Constitution it presents to the country.

A precipitate election, however much it may gratify the personal wishes of private parties, will peril the great objects in view, which are as important to the Union as to the State of Louisiana.

I am confident that when you reflect upon the magnitude of the propositions connected with the selection of delegates, you will agree that the day fixed by your committee did not offer sufficient time for their full and mature consideration.

I adhere, therefore, to the day named for the election—the first Monday in April.

An election of members of Congress will be ordered for the same day.

There will be no inconvenience arising from the designation of separate days for these important elections. The selection of State officers—an affair of some delicacy as well as importance—may well occupy the exclusive attention of the people until the 22d of February.

To add to this important duty, the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the election of members of Congress, is unduly to precipitate the decision of subjects of the highest magnitude and importance.

Accept my assurances of an earnest desire to cooperate with the citizens of this State in all measures necessary for the just determination of the great interests committed to them.

I shall be glad to receive from you, or from the committee you represent, any suggestions upon these or other questions connected with the organization of the State government.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

THE REGULAR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform which was adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. HAHN for Governor:

Resolved, That we solemnly believe the Union of this State, handed down by our Revolutionary ancestors, of infinitely more value than any falsely-termed State rights of any sectional institutions, and we deem it our most sacred duty as patriots to transmit it undivided to posterity.

Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States, as well as of the State of Louisiana, know that the observance of the Union depends on maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Union, and do, on the part of Louisiana, utterly disclaim any pretension to any rights, not subservient of that supremacy, and hold her primary allegiance as due to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That, regarding the institution of Slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, opposed alike to the rights of one race and the interests of the other, and inconsistent with the principles of free government, we hail and desire its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing.

Resolved, That we desire the principles of this State to be based upon a surer and broader foundation than the operations of military order, and we will use every means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be embodied in a State Constitution that Louisiana is and shall forever remain a Free State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the plan adopted by Gen. BANKS to ensure that result as well as to restore the voice of Louisiana to the councils of the nation. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pledge himself to carry out the principles set forth in the above resolutions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st of February COTTON under general receipts was dull, buyers standing aloof, the only private sales being 22 bales Low Middling at 74c.; 163 bales sold at auction at 74c. for ordinary, to 79½c. for strict middling.

SUGAR dull in consequence of rain. Stock light and firmly held. MOLASSES active; 1,500 barrels sold at 43c. @ 61c. for inferior to very choice.

FLOUR inactive; sales of Mess PORK at $24 50. FREIGHTS, by steamer, 1½c. ₱ lb. for Cotton and $4 ₱ hhd. for Sugar; sailing vessels, $1 25 ₱ bale for Cotton, $1 25 ₱ hhd. for Sugar, and 40c. ₱ bbl. for Molasses.

Gold dull at 163@163¾—a decline; SILVER 150@154. Exchange in good demand; sight on New-York, ½@¾ discount.

The Hippotheatron.

This establishment in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, opened on Monday to literally an overwhelming audience. At 8 o'clock there was not even standing-room. The building lighted up beautifully, and was acknowledged to be most elegant and admirably adapted. The performances were "first-class," second to no "Cirque" in the world, and the audience throughout, and expressively at the close, gave evidence of their approval. Last evening another audience, as large as the opening one, testified to approval of the enterprise. In consequence of all this rush, a matinée is announced for to-day, doors opening at 1 and performances commencing at 2. The Director requests, in order to avoid delay and confusion, that tickets be procured, so far as possible, this morning.

Reception of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.

GRAND PARADE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon the celebrated Second Fire Zouaves, commanded by Lieut.-Col. M. BURNS, arrived in this City, escorted by the committee appointed by the Fire Department to proceed to Philadelphia and bring them on. The committee consisted of Messrs. THOMAS LAWRENCE, JOHN WILDEY, JAMES LONG, W. R. CHAMBERS, and PETER Y. EVERETT.

The regiment arrived about 2¼ P. M. The department was formed in line through Cortlandt-street. The regiment marched past them and took their station at the end of the line. The department then formed in marching order and marched past them, escorting them up Broadway through Chatham-street and the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through to Eighth-Avenue, Hudson-street to Clarkson, Carmine and Sixth-Avenue to Jefferson Market. Here they were met by Ex-Fire Commissioner, HENRY WILSON, who had prepared for them a splendid collation.

Mr. WILSON welcomed them home in a very feeling and truthful speech, saying no incentive was necessary to urge them on to deeds of glory; that they had well and nobly carried the fame of the New-York Fire Department; that the department was glad of an opportunity to do them honor; he was more than pleased to see that they had so nobly reënlisted; it was a glory and credit to themselves and to the department, and he hoped they would be as successful throughout as they had begun. After a short but interesting speech, with which all were dissatisfied because it was so short, he gave the order for them to attack the eatables. No second command was necessary—the boys fell to work like veterans, and tongues, beef, salads, &c., &c., &c., vanished as if by magic; the drinkables also were not forgotten but received their fair share of attention.

Lieut.-Col. BURNS being loudly called for, responded in a short and characteristic speech. He said he was sorry the Colonel (Col. BRYNSTER) was not present to respond, but that being in command of the division in the field, he could not be. He well remembered when the regiment left New-York; he also well remembered when its flag was first baptized in blood, and the remark then made by Capt. ELLIOTT, "Men, remember the organization you represent." He felt satisfied the regiment would speedily recruit, and return to the field again to take its place in the advance; and hoped they would live to return again to New-York, and again be received by the New-York Fire Department. His remarks were listened to with attention, and received with great enthusiasm by both his men and the members of the department. Immediately after his speech the Colonel was presented, by Guardian Engine Company No. 29, with a small figure representing a fireman supporting the national flag.

Chief Engineer DECKER was then called for. He said many thought that because he carried a speaking trumpet he was a good speaker, but they were mistaken; he was, however, glad to see the boys home again, and hoped their future would be as happy as their past.

Hon. Jos. CONKLIN, Col. TURNER, WM. RANKIN and others spoke, and were well received, the mention of Gen. SICKLES and Col. BURNS drawing forth tremendous cheers.

Gen. SICKLES, Col. BURNS, Chairman HENRY WILSON, Commissioner BONNELL and Foreman EVERETT were toasted and received "three times three." About 6 o'clock the boys, perfectly satisfied, gradually withdrew; previous to which, Col. BURNS informed his men that he would give them two days to enjoy themselves, during which time he hoped they would get the whisky no higher than their mouths, and he expected to see them all together at the same rooms on Friday morning to see about their $300.

All along the route the various Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies were placed, decorated beautifully—among the most noticeable of which were the steamers of Engine Companies Nos. 4, 5, 7, 22 and 42, and others; the carriages of Hose Companies Nos. 27, 29, 61, 38, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 6, 14 and 18—No. 6 being most beautifully decorated with the flags carried by the First Fire Zouaves at Bull Run, and the splendid banner carried at the head of the procession was painted by JOSEPH R. WHEELER, also a member of No. 6 truck.

After the entertainment was over, it was ascertained that Maj.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES was below, in the house of Fire Commissioner LAWRENCE, the Zouaves and firemen made one grand rush to greet him, and it was doubtful for some minutes whether the General was not in greater peril among his friends than he could be before the enemy.

The police of the Ninth Precinct, under Capt. SEABRING, are entitled to great credit for their efficiency along the march, and in the room they certainly did more than well.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$15,000	Amer. Gold	153½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	139
10,000	do	153½	100	do.	129¾
20,000	do	153½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
900	Erie Railroad	112	200	do.	113¾
100	do	83.112	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	137½
300	do	111½	200	do.	b3 137½
600	do	b10. 112	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	135
1150	do	111½	200	do	s3 134½
1600	do	111¾	100	do	134
4000	do	111¾	200	Cumb. Coal	54¾
400	do	111¾	100	do	b3 55
600	do	111¾	500	Mar. Min. Co.	s3 30½
200	do	b3. 111¾	200	do	30¾
100	do	s3. 111¾	100	do	30
100	do	b3. 111¾	100	do	bnw 30
200	N. Y. Cen R.	133¾	260	Quicksilver Min. Co	49
200	Reading R.	118¾	2000	do	47½
200	do	118¾	200	do	47¾
100	Mich. Cen R.	134	200	do	47¾
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾	200	Hud. R. R.	144¾
500	do	93	200	do	145
100	do	b3 93¼	100	do	b3. 145¾
110	do	b10 93¾			

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Pyschology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

One of the effects of the rebel pirates in the Eastern waters, is to enhance the value of products from that quarter of the globe, and yet the least relative advance has been in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Rubio, Dr. Fischer, M. Cohen, B. White, J. N. Haddel, A. Delioue, Wm. G. Ford and wife, P. Musa, A. Rosenbuger, Mrs. Guirard, Miss C. Guirard, Miss P. Guirard, Miss M. Guirard, A. E. Brown, John McGrath, A. Fradden, F. Albany, L. Ing, S. Kraiser, W. J. Means, Wm. Cook, W. M. Clements, W. H. Brown, J. Sidburn, J. Benton, L. K. McEmbree, A. M. Erhard, V. Schiveman, Mrs. Henotson, N. L. Archer, Capt. Dana,

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 29 | Moon sets.. 9 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 55 | Gov. Island..10 44 | Hell Gate..12 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Kin-Kiang, Taylor, Shanghai, Olyphant & Co.; Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard. Steamer W. F. Brune, Fowler, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Melrose, (new,) Cousins, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons; B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver.

Barks White Sea, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, J. Gauch; E. A. Soule, (Br.,) Dennis, Plymouth, Eng., Thomas James; Schumekerl, (Pruss.,) Potlich, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Amanda, (Br.,) Runge, Rotterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Amelia, (Pruss.,) Silver, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Waes, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Vera Cruz.

Brigs Eaglet, (Br.,) Terry, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; W. M. Dodge, (Br.,) Anderson, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Priest, Havana; Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Anna & Helena, (Brem.,) Jansen, St. Johns, P. R., W. Ingalls; Iris, Voley, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schooners Ira Lefferrier, Coleman, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Almira Ann, Smalley, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven. Stannard & Hotchkiss; Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; S. B. Hains, Delano, New-Bedford, G. L. Hatch; Mary Brewer, Ferro, Boston, J. V. Haviland; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; John Mayo, Rich, Norfolk, A. C. Havens; C. Talbot, Witherspoon, H. S. Rackett & Son; Nelson, Wan, Stamford; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lion, Adams, Philadelphia, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Nassau, McRea, St. John, N. B., Tynes & Smith; Danville, Goodell, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Ruth Halsey, Penny, New Haven; Edward Kidder, Harksen, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Horace E. Bell, Haggerty, Ciara and Para, L. E. Amsinck; Dundee, Loomer, Porto Cabello, D. T. De Wolf; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chinceteague, A. C. Havens; Ella Cannon, Ross, Chinceteague, D. R. De Wolff; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Havana, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the Mississippi, bound up, steamship Morning Star; 5th, 4 P. M., Tortugas bearing N. N. W. distance 12 miles, exchanged signals with the steamship George Washington, Gazer, hence for New-Orleans; same day, 6 A. M., spoke U. S. steamer Tohoma, cruising, Sand Key Light bearing N. E., distance 20 miles.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, New-Orleans 14 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins & Co. Last night, Feb. 8, when coming up the BAY, came in collision with ship Rhine, lying at anchor; carried away the G. P.'s mizzenmast, with rigging, all the port main rigging and part of port fore rigging. The R. lost jibboom and some of the head gear.

Ship Berkley, (of Halifax,) Snow, Mauritius Nov. 10, Cape Good Hope Dec. 10, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 2, in lon. 31, with teas, etc., to order.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Burt, Genoa Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar 31st, with marble, rags, etc., to master. Jan. 30, Wm. Corse, seaman, of Germany, fell from the mainyard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Wizard King, Cobb, Boston, in ballast to Wm. H. Hussey.

Bark Acme, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz Jan. 18, with goat skins, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Bark Moldavia, (of Blythe,) Wood, Amoy Oct. 4, and Singapore 26th, via St. Helena Dec. 30, with teas, etc., to Olyphant, Son & Co.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Bristol Nov. 23, via Queenstown 53 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Valetta, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Gunn, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Barkantine Hafnau, (Hamb.,) Schreder, Amoy 156 ds., passed Anjier Oct. 29, and Cape Good Hope (where she put in for supplies) Dec. 19, with teas, etc., to Westray, Gibbes & Hardeastle. Jan. 10, lat. 5 10, lon. 28 30, spoke a Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, 40 ds. out, showing Nos. 8472, distg. pendant.

Bark Tahiti, (of Gibraltar,) Laura, Marseilles Oct. 25, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with salt, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Petrel, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Cox, Portau-Prince Jan. 24, with logwood to Tynes & Smith. Has had moderate weather, with few squalls; touched at Inagua Jan. 29, and left there schr. Anna Hincks. The schr. Emma sailed the same day for Halifax.

Brig Norge, (Norw.,) Henrickson, Marseilles Dec. 27, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, with wool to Holmbee & Balchen.

Brig J. C. Clark, Brown, Porto Rico Jan. 23, and Salt Cay, T. I., 31st, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Navigator, (of Machias,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot. Feb. 2, lat. 32, lon. 79, had a heavy gale from N. W., and was hove to 12 hours. The schrs. Fantazi sailed for Philadelphia 23d, and S. T. Baker, for Boston, do.

Schr. Arrow, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Holthusen, Port Royal 14 ds., in ballast to master. This morning, while anchored off the Battery, drifted foul of the bark Northwood, which carried away jib-stay, split rail, etc.

Schr. Deradhea, (Humb., galliot,) Schmidt, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee and hides to Schmilinsky Lots & Co. Has had heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kimball, St. Kitts Jan. 21, and East Harbor, T. I., 26th ult., with salt to A. Smithers.

Schr. Oriental, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Burmeister, St. John, P. R., Jan. 30, with hides, horns, etc., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with stone—stopped at Willet's Point.

Schr. Sarah E. Smith, Smith, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 11 ds., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Philadelphia 2 ds., with mdse. to James McKee.

Schr. S. T. Grierson, ——, Port Morris, for Philadelphia, with iron.

Schr. Tabitha S. Grier, Bonson, Frederick, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Derbrow, Delaware, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Annie Megee, Smith, Suwannee, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Bishop, Alexandria 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. M. Nevens, Ruland, Washington 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Philadelphia 4 ds., with mdse. to James McKee.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Washington 3 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, ——, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Steele, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Yorktown, Case, Washington 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Eldridge, Washington, 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. L. Bewley, Loveland, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cannon.

Schr. R. W. Browning, Emily, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Overton, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to Bentley, Smith & Co

Schr. Free Wind, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Iram Smith, Perry, Fall River.

BELOW—Brig Phillip Larrabee, and one bark.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 8—Steamers Baltic, Virginia.

Ships Tagona, Enery, Western Belle.

Barks Whistler, Eagle, Trieste, Andreas.

Brig Nancy.

Schooners T. R. Dustan, W. H. Sargent, Horace, Virginia, C. R. Farnsworth, Dragon, Sceptre, Kate Brigham.

Feb. 9—Br. steamship Hiberian, for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arr. bark Genesee, Hyeres. France; brigs Stromness, Barbados; Example, Inagua and Cape Hayttien.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9—Arr. Boston and Mary, from Boston. Sailed—Emily, for New York.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arr. bark Angela Brewer, Foss, New-York; J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, Philadelphia; brig Lizzie, Jenkins, New-York; 31st, steamers St Mary, Barstow, Pass Cavallo; Clinton, Baxter, Brazos Santiago; barks Emma F. Herriman, Herriman, Boston; Charles Brewer, Monroe, do.; Zelinda, Buckman, do.; brigs W. C. Clark, Tucker, do.; Crocus, Manson, Bath; Belle Barnard, Coombs, Philadelphia; A. Hopkins, Lechorff, Galveston Bar; Feb. 1, steamer George Peabody, Atwell, Brazos Santiago.

Below—Schr. Robert Mills, Boston.

Cleared—Jan. 26, barks Waltham, Wheeler, Boston; Gertrude, Chase, New-York; schrs. Margaret Reinhard, Peterson, Philadelphia; Amanda, Burns, Pensacola; Feb. 1, steamer Mississippi, Talbot, New-York; barks Antioch, Giles, Boston; St. James, Wayne, Philadelphia; Powhatan, Pendleton, Matamoras; schr. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Providence; Hiawatha, Disney, New-York.

Towed to Sea—Jan. 27, ship President Fillmore; bark W. E. Anderson; brigs Rival and Julia, and schr. Lath Rich.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 6—Arr. bark Mary Stetson, Allen, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Sailed—schrs. Redway, New-York; Anna Gardner, Hero, Noe and Dashing Wave.

Feb. 7—Arr. brig N. Stowers, Stowers, from Matanzas Jan. 25 for Portland; schr. A. Baker, Paine, Tangier, Va., for Boston.

Feb. 8—No arrivals. Sailed—Brigs Caledonia and N. Stowers; schr. A. Baker.

8 A. M., wind S. W. Remains—Bark Mary Stetson.

Spoken, &c.

Cypress—brig, heading S. S. W., was seen, Jan. 30, lat. 32 29, lon. 68 10.

Laura Adeline—Hamb. brig, from St. Domingo for Falmouth, Dec. 23, lat. 25 51, lon. 64 30.

Neponset—brig, of Boston, bound S. W., Feb. 1, lat. 23 40, lon. 69 12.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 30, brigs Benjamin Carver, for Philadelphia in a few ds.; Ocean Belle, for New-York, do. The brig Keoka Barnes, sailed Jan. 7 for Curacoa, to load back to St. Johns.

At Porto Rico, Jan. 23, Br. bark Auctioneer, for New-York in 4 ds.; brigs J. R. Platter, for Norwich in 2 ds.; Convert, (Br.,) discharging.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 24, bark R. Murray, Jr., discharging; brig R. W. Packer.

At Rast Harbor, P. I., Jan. 26, brig D. R. De Wolff, for New-York next day.

FINE ARTS.

MERLE, CHAVET, PLASSAU, DUVERGER, LAMBINET and others of the French artists, have their best works in the collection of W. T. WALTERS, now on view at the Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, and which are to be sold on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

EDWARD FRERE'S "LITTLE DRESSMAKER," and numerous fine specimens of the French School of Art, will be sold by H. LEEDS & CO., at the Gallery, No. 848 Broadway, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
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RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
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LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB—NINETEENTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting was held at headquarters, Dingledein's, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864, at which the permanent organization of the club was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, John F. Zebley; Vice-Presidents, Simon Seward and Louis Naumann; Secretaries, Charles W. Melver, N. S. Husted. A committee to draft by-laws was appointed. On motion, it was resolved that the Club will meet on TUESDAY EVENING of each week.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY, President.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one oper